PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,654.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P. M. 1909.				
6th Feb	CALEDONIA	7551		
13th Mch	MOLTAN	9021		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7950		
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	4595		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
11th "	PERSIA	7321		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOORA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	7950	MONGOLIA	9502
8th "	CALEDONIA	7551		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7711

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles ... Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 430 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

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PASSAGES — Booked without charge
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
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BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamer.	Tons	Captain	To sail on
KOERBER	5,473	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badcsich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,473	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badcsich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	26th Feb, 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Ravonicich	26th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	4,990	B. Bellaratz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Ralcich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste to the St. Gothard and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer at the Company which takes about 2 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Gobol	25th Feb, 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Gamboe House 83, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS' POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DR ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS FOR SKIN DISEASES, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LTD BRIDPORT.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time. Route—via. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 22th Feb.	11 a.m. P D & O*
KOLA	1,205	Thur 25th Feb	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 26th Feb.	9 a.m. † (Direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,936 tons, on MONDAY, 22th Feb. sailing at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Bandar, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bassorah, Muhamra and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA" 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th Feb. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Mahomera, and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo for through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,293 tons, sailing on or about 27th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Manila, also Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

24th February, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar, 1909
ARMAND BRIEC	6,385	Guivarch	15th Apr, "
DOMBRA	5,695	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Barotte	10th June "
VARNA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,695	Boyer	25th Feb, 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Barotte	26th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	1340	D. Maganzini	15th Mar, 1909.
R RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Micchini	15th Apr, 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,000	D. Maganzini	15th May 1909

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 965; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,500	G. Belotto	17th Mar, 1909.
CAPRI	6,300	D. Paloni	17th Apr. 1909.
ISCHIA	4,000	G. Belotto	17th May 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation.

Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and Australian Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT;

No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life! Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-giving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on Brit's Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Honour Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

B.G.

"APENTA"

NATURAL APERIENT WATER IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL, ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Advices Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., arrange Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,488,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000,
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, K., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur
KHUSHRU KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co. (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Harnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENNARAVEN HINDOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 200 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ... ... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ... ... $ 14,093,000
Gold Reserve Fund ... ... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR MATHESON, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACES—1909.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULARS AT REDUCED PRICES.

EXCEEDS THE MAGNIFYING POWER OF ANY BINOCULAR EXTANT.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20.
Linear magnification 6 ×. Surface magnification 36 ×.
Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 100.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30.
Linear magnification 9 ×. Surface magnification 81 ×.
Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 115.

GOERZ-TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40.
Linear magnification 12 ×. Surface magnification 144 ×.
Actual field of view 3·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC BINOCULAR.
A thoroughly sound Binocular of London-make. Magnification 9 ×.
Rs. 75.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.
For Field, Marine or Opera.
Rs. 26.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Nawara Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Malindi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Kutchba.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe,
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaipeng (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 3 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,815

LONDON BANKERRS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.
Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credits sued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandize to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS ... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ... £ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHI, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at the Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
MONTAGUE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Asuna-Hotea	Lhayang	Peking
Changchang	Lyona	San Francisco
Chefoo	Penglion (Moukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tsiwin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe.	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
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LONDON BANKERS:—

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CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, disturbed vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, feeling down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c., restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY ELEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD MARCH, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on THURSDAY, 25th February, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
BOMBAY, 22ND FEBRUARY, 1909.

TO OLD RUGBEIANS.

IT is PROPOSED to hold the ANNUAL O. R. DINNER in Bombay at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, March 27th (not on March 20th as previously suggested).

O. R's. who will be able to be present are requested to communicate with

C. N. MOBERLY,
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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished, Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
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No slipping off the Nose.

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This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book-binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nal Bazar, Bombay.

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GRAND AUCTION SALE,
of
ANCIENT
CHINESE AND JAPANESE WORKS OF ART.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th, THURSDAY, the 25th and SATURDAY, the 27th day of February, 1909, offer for sale by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) each day at their Rooms adjoining Messrs Jost Ltd, Hornby Road, a very valuable assemblage of Old Chinese works of Art and Curios consisting of splendid specimens of old vases, bowls, plates and jars, of different periods satsuma vases and bowls, rich bronze and brassware, lacquered and inlaid cabinets, costly jade figures, etc.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at Temker Street out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 27th February, 1909 at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises the undermentioned property, under instructions from Messrs Jamsetji Rustomji and Davidas Attorneys for the surviving mortgagee Sha Bhogilal Tribhowandas and on account and at the risk of Zalekhabai, widow of Shaik Mossa Bin Haji Mahomed Baipari, under and at by virtue of the power of sale given under the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd May, 1905.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate lying and being at Temker Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 100 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3033, 1184, New Nos. 9909, 8347. Old Survey Nos. 22309 and 2330, and New Survey Nos. 3783,4733, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under E. Ward— No. 120 and Street No. 109, and bounded as follows, that is to say on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by the Temker Street aforesaid, on the North by the house of Choena Mohomed and on the South by the house of Mohomed Hussein Sarang.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Jamsetji Rustomji and Davidas, Attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

SALE OF a Right, Title and Interest of a Mortgagor in Immoveable Property at 2nd Dontal Street or Jakaria Musjid, ont of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Dada Husein Haji Abdool Rehman Khamisa, and Suleman Habib and Sons, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Chothunia Abdool Rehman, at the premises, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of February, 1909, at 4-30 o'clock (Standard Time), all the Right Title and Interest of the said Mortgagor Chothunia Abdool Rehman, in the undermentioned immovable property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or ground admeasuring about 17 feet in width, and 70 feet in length, together with a house or building standing thereon, which is in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, at 2nd Dontal Street or to the East of Jakaria Musjid, bearing Fazandari No. 23, and Assessed by the Municipal Assessor formerly under No. 65, and now under Ward B. No. 2745, and Street No. 526-30 and bounded as follows: that is to say by the East Road to Jakaria Musjid, by the West sweeper's passage, by the North property of Haji Esmail Jaitha and by the South property of Ibrahim Dosel.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the Mortgagees's Attorney, Mr. Muncherskaw B. Chothia, at his office, at Esplanade Road, Oriental Buildings, Fort, or of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY 21TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY
MEDICAL CONGRESS
EXHIBITION, 1909.

OPENING CEREMONY
BY
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

FRIDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1909,
AT 6 P.M.

The public will be admitted from 4-30 to 5-30 P.M. and again from 7 P. M.

Between 5-30 and 7 P. M. no persons will be admitted excepting invited guests (for whom seats will be Reserved) and holders of Blue and White Tickets.

After the 26th the EXHIBITION will be OPEN DAILY, from 4 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

The Exhibition is held in specially constructed Buildings after the Indo-Saracenic style of Architecture and comprises a varied Collection of Exhibits including Medical, Surgical, Sanitary, Building, Paving, Drainage, and Ventilating Appliances, Foods, Drugs and Toilet requisites, &c., &c.

Two Military Bands will perform daily on week-days in the afternoon and evening.

In addition there will be daily a series of well selected side-shows including—

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Bandman's Egyptian Theatre, Switch—Back Railway with Tunnels, Laughing Gallery, Fairy Bower Panorama, Maze Optical Delusions, Equatorial Telescope, Fish Pond, etc.

REFRESHMENTS available for all Classes.
RETIRING ROOM " "

Special concessions will be granted by the Railway Companies to persons attending from up-country Stations, who have previously purchased their Tickets.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Adults one Rupee each; Children, Nurses in uniforms, Soldiers and Sailors half price; weekly Coupon Books five rupees each (admitting for seven days); Season Coupon Books ten Rupees each (admitting for three weeks from opening date); Family Coupon Books fifteen Rupees each (admitting one adult and one lady or two children for three weeks from opening date.)

Coupon Tickets to be had from Messrs. ABDOOLA & Co., at the Exhibition Door, also from N. POWELL & Co., Hornby Road, or F. CABRAL AND SON, Kalbadevi Road, ADERJEE DOSABHOY CHOKESY, Moos Building, Grant Road, ABDUL WAHAB CUMBERALLI & Co., Nagdevi Street.

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MOUNTAIN SLIDE.

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From 6 P.M. to 11 P.M.
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From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
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24TH FEBRUARY (WEDNESDAY),
COMMENCING 9 P. M. SHARP,
AT THE CARLTON CLUB,
(Above British India Press), BYCULLA.

ALEC. TAYLOR,
Champion of North England,
VERSUS
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The Champion will concede 400 in 750 up and after the game will give an Exhibition of fancy and trick strokes.

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- - OF - -
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- - AND - -
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES

will take place

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY,
24th, 25th and 27th February,
at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.),
in the Room adjoining
MESSRS. JOST & Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
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Sale on THURSDAY, the 25th Instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort, the stock-in-trade of Mr. Manekji Pestonji, Cabinet-maker, 'closing his business, consisting of—

Cabinet-size photo frames, engravings, water colours, oilpaintings, oleographs, views, etc., picture wires, and silk cords, cases of gold leaf, and coloured mouldings such as brown and gilt, black and gilt, oak and gilt, picture glasses, plate glasses, polo balls and sticks, furniture such as substantial-made easy and light chairs, dining chairs, Carson chairs, teapoys, boot jacks, chest of drawers, wall brackets, mirrors, side-tables, walking-sticks, glass showcases with drawers for pictures, glass show cupboards, teak and blackwood and mahogany furniture, planks, carpenters' tools, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD, PEARL AND DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from B. D. Sethna, Esquire, Receiver, appointed in Suit No. 521 of 1906 (Multani Tehelram Girdhandas vs. Nanabhai Ahmadali) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort the following valuable ornaments.

Gold bangles, till Davan, neck chain, hallo, pearl, Kanthi, Morasla and jugri and bangle, pearl valipots and ballakh, pearl, ruby and pokhraj hoop and nose rings, gold watch with gold chain and dollar, gold buttons ceadelia etc.

Also by order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver, appointed in Suit No. 580 of 1901 (Megji Jairam vs. Klemji Jairam) the following valuable ornaments:—

Gold necklace of seven strings, vank pearl toranmalla and nakloo, diamond and ruby necklace, pearl and ruby tholio, pearl vali and ring, gold watch and chain silver, pots, etc.

The above are on view,

On FRIDAY the 5th prox. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 73, Upper Colaba, opposite the Afghan Church, the valuable and handsome french-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble-topped tables, tiled top teapoys, bedsteads, single and double iron almirahs, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, rich glasswave and crockeryware, best platedware by Elkington, Walker and Hall etc., glass door show cases and book press, Singapore cane furniture, pearly new cottage piano, bead chicks made to order, Jost's Radio fan, Milner's safe, rich table ornaments, China matting, bicycle, pictures, Persian rugs, one 6 H. P. three-seated DeDion Motor-car with new tyres, hood, lamp, brass petrol tank etc., with accessories in working order (good hill climber, and suitable for Doctors or Merchants) Gurukshe etc., the property of H. A Mooney Esq., and others.

Catalogue will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and other sundry goods, &c., &c.

1 case prints.
3 bales grey shirtings,
1 case coloured Doria.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Dharamsi Purdhan:—

1 case white lawns.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Narotumdass Vulubhjee:—

2 cases white shirtings.
Runchordass Vallabhajee:—
4 cases white shirtings.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 1st March, 1909 at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 90-94; 96-100; 43; 27-41; 15-25; 9-13, Case Nos 166, 167, 169, 170, 171, 172 Dongri Street, Holi Lane No. 2 and Dongri Holi Cross Lane.

AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Building Street No. 7-11—case 327 Abdul Rehman Street.

Building Street No. 40-46—case No. 172 Carnac Road.

Building Street, No. 32-38 and 40, 65-67, 69-73; 1-75, Kitchen Garden Lane.

Building Street No. 65 and 5-13; 69-72; 2-6 and 8-12—Case No. 312-319 1st Esplanade Lane and Lobar Chawl Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KALBADEVI ROAD.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th March, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bai Jasodabai, widow of Radhakisen Damodas, in pursuance of the power of sale given to the mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 29th August, 1905, the undermentioned landed property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Eastern side of the Kalbadevi Road in the Registration District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 714 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 473 and Street Nos. 279-281, and containing by admeasurement thirty feet, in breadth and one hundred and twenty feet in length or 406 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the Owalwadi Lane, on the West by the Kalbadevi Road, on the North by the house of Narayen Shamaldass and on the South by the house of Jetha Tricum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors to the mortgagees at their offices, No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 33, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, known as the Shroff Mills, Ltd. (in liquidation) and a vacant piece of land at Mahim.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1909, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time), put up for sale by Public Auction, the undermentioned immoveable property at the premises under instructions of Mr. R. D. Sethna, the official Liquidator of the Shroff Mills, Limited (in Liquidation).

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax ground with the messuage standing thereon situate at Mahim in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly estimated to contain 42,630 square yards but afterwards alleged by the Collector of Land Revenue to contain 44767 square yards and bounded on the North by pieces of land bearing Nos. 1575, 1576 and 1577, in the new survey of 1869-70 made by Colonel Laughton, on the West by Jamsetjee or Tengar Tank Road being the continuation of Bhandarwada Road, on the South by Bhandarwada Cross Road, on the East by Public Road leading to Ghati Tank Roadwhich piece or parcel or pieces or parcels of land are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 77, 195, 378, 498, 580 and 560, New Nos. 3012, Old Survey Nos 247, 248, 249, 253 and 254 and New Survey No. I-1574, and are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 4657 and Street No. 1016, Ward No. 4658 and street No. 1017, Ward No. 4659 and 4660 (1) and Street No. 1018 and 1019, Ward No. 4660 (2) and Street No. 1019A, Ward No. 4661 and Street No. 1020, Ward No. 4662 and Street No. 1021 and Ward No. 4665 and Street No. 1024.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mathubhai Jamietram and Madan, attorneys, at their Office, at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1 (ground floor), Gymkhana Chambers, Fort, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and best platedware, dining table, chairs, large mirror, back sideboards and dumbwaiters, handsome drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, drawing-room cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, etc., of drawers, teakwood and blackwood double bedstead by Wimbridge, table and hanging lamps, rich Brussel's carpets, etc., etc., the property of K. Paul, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 3 Grant's Buildings, Colaba, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, of the latest design, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, handsome drawingroom suites of sofas and chairs, drawingroom cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, Jost Radio fan, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, ice box, rich carpets, bicycles, wearing apparels, evening suits by Leach and Weborny, etc. etc., the property of the late Mr. E. Shrewsbury and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On MONDAY, the 1st March, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, valuable jewellery, consisting of diamond, emerald, ruby, pearl, sapphire and turquoise rings, brooches, earrings, chains, drops, etc., as per catalogue available at the Auctioneers. Most of the above jewellery were made by well-known Paris Jewellers, i.e., Boucheron, Cartier, Cave and are of exquisite workmanship.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE PLOT OF VACANT LAND at Deolali, suitable for building purposes.

Under instructions from the Administrator of the late Mrs. Adelaide Powell, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, On TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large piece of vacant land, containing by admeasurement 3 acres and 13 gunthas, situated on the Bazar Road, near the Hospital, bearing Survey No. 204 of Sansavri District, Camp Deolali.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

DICK'S PATENT
CANVAS AND BALATA
BELTING.
THE BEST BELTS
for
Mills, Factories
and
Railway Workshops.
Absolutely Unequalled
For Heavy Drives.

SOLE AGENTS:—
W CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S
PILSENER
BEER.
THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.
TO BE HAD OF
THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OP. SOCIETY, LTD., WATSON'S HOTEL, APOLLO HOTEL, and other leading Bars and Restaurants.
D. C. OOMKIGAR & Co. D. D. BARIA.

THE SOLE AGENT,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.
Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult DR. DINSHAW

DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by its reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, such as

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	AND
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

TO LET.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE.

AVAILABLE from May or earlier at Ghatkoopar, five minutes from Railway Station. TWO-STORIED HOUSE, tiled throughout, water laid on, well in compound, garden, stabling, out-houses, etc. Rent moderate. FURNITURE also FOR SALE, if required. Apply Box No. 1166, care of this Paper.

DETACHED TERRACE-ROOM, divided into two, with Bath, Lavatory, and W. C. attached, Electric Light, Fans, and Lift, open all round, centrally situated, without board, Rs. 80. Apply No. 1172, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.

CHESTNUT MARE, with New Harness and LIGHT VICTORIA, newly done up. Rs. 800. Sold because of Owner Going Home.

SIDNEY G. D. ANDREWS,
The Anchorage,
Apollo Bunder.

WRite to the Superintendent, Kulu Fruit Gardens of the Gurh Estate, Bajaura, K

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Shah Ameer 1,921 tons Captain B. B. Pigot sailed yesterday for Mauritius via Karachi with a general cargo and 115 deck passengers.

THE steamer Parthia, 1,703 tons Captain, H. Rohde sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Hull, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Obra, 3,520 tons, Captain F. Cammack sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE Hall Line steamer Haddon Hall 2,677 tons, Captain J. Abram sailed yesterday for Marseilles Dunkirk etc., with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Madura 1,273 tons, Captain T. Chappel arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushire &c. with a general cargo, one horse and the following passengers :—Lieut. Board, 2 Sergeants, 1 Arab Lady, 5 natives and 42 soldiers, 2 followers and 110 deck.

THE steamer Shirley 2,198 tons Captain F. H. Parker, arrved in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's stramer Lhasa 941 tons Captain H. McDiarmid sailed on Monday for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, ports with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Zinnia 2,339 tons, Captain J. R. Clarke sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast,

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr C. M. Luck.....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford.....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain, A W Heusage R N Flagship
H M S Fox...Captain A S Hunt .....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 23.

Annie.....2445Jones .....T Morrison & Co
Alberta Trevis.....2447Croces .....T Morrison & Co
Assaye.....4359Gordon .....Shanghai ...31-3 P & O Co
Bime.....1899Stockwell ..... S Wallace & Co
Brisk.....1519 Evenson .....W & A Graham & Co
Dwarka.....759Cole .....M M & Co
Grantleyhall...2585 Wie .....P & O Co
Gowanburn...2723 Forbes .....K Nixon & Co
Naseri 911LeMierre .....23-2 B & P S N Co
Hoseinee...993Jourdan.....B & P S N Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot .....B & P S N Co
Ismaila.....3341Rees .....M M & Co
Kola.....510 Moxon .....M M & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lalpoora.....2124 Fry.....M Mackenzie & Co
Madura.....1276Chappel .....M M & Co
Rehmani.....1872 Geddie .....B & P S N Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Saifi.....445 Shepherd.....B & H S N Co
Shahallun .....1917 Davison .....B & H S N Co
Singu.....1912Morison .....S Wallace & Co
Sanctoria...2379Ward.....Bombay
Seistad ...617Tamvoor .....F F O & Co
Strathgharry...2840Stanhope .....W & A G & Co
Shirley.....2198Parker .....
Thorn beck ..2345Sheltan .....
Ujina.....3426Hill.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Delhi	4781	Andrews	Shanghai	3-3	B & O S N Co
B Tokio	2431	Tarn	Karachi	28-2	F M & Co
C & R Clan Urquhart	3757	Sommer felt	Antwerp	13-3	F Mnir & Co
D & E Gleanoin	2248	Leamouth	Avonmouth	6-3	W & A Graham & Co
D & E Chapra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	3-3	M M & Co
K Devanha	4785	Hayward	Shanghai	17-3	P & O Co
M Egypt	4178	Summers	London	13-3	P & O Co
N Queen Elizabeth	2718	Riston	Baltimore	26-2	R A Willis
O President	2036	Muhlbauer	Zanzibar	26 2	A Strandes
Q Glenlyon	2651	Fairley	Cochin	28-2	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Shah Nasir ...3555 Rawill Trieste 6-3 S & H S N Co
2 Elysia...3994 Haig ...Liverpool ...27-2 W & A G & Co
3 Islanda 3361 Robertson ...Rangoon ...24-2 M M & Co
5 Yetsroha Maru ...3367 Sato ...Kobe 27 2 N Y Kaisha
6 Persia ...3779 Bartole ...Trieste ...26-2 A L S N Co
7 Austria ....4379 Cobol ...Kobe ...25-2 A L S N Co
8 Koreber.....3161 Foresti ...Trieste 1-3 A L S N Co
9 Beaufords ...3553 Zittlesa .....Karachi.....26-2 W & A G & Co
10 & 11 City of London ...3693 Wirsh ...Karachi ...1-3 K Nixon & Co
12 Caledonia 3529 Daniel London 27-2-09 P & O S N Co
15 Kt of St George 2367 Stephens Kobe 6-3 T M & Co
16 Grigua .....2099 Cromie ...Hull 27-2 W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Madura s.....	Chappel	Bushire. Feb 10
	Shirley s.....	Parker	Cardiff, Jan 23

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Lhasa s	McDiarmid...	Karachi, &c
	Parthia s.....	Rohde	Hull, &c
	Obra s.....	Cammack ...	Rangoon
	Haddon Halls.....	Abram	Marseilles, &c
			Mauritius via
	Shah Ameer s.....	Pigot	Karachi
	Zinnia s	Clarke	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Berbera for Antwerp &c
„ Gowanbern for Rangoon, &c
„ Madura for Persian Gulf &c

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—38 bales wool, R Rampratap; 30 bales wool, G Kannally; 45 bales wool, R Dossa and Co; 46 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 3 bales silk waste, K Nixon and Co; 95 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 4 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 53 bales wool, J Moolchand; 12 bales wool, M Ramkaram; 122 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 7 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—17 bales woollen namdas, A Saifdin Cashmiri; 4 bales carpets S J Tellery and Co; 2 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 1 bales carpets, G P Stavrides and Co; 28 cwts mica Cory Brothers; 60 cwts fishmaw R Dhunji and Co; 25 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 160 bales hemp, 1,100 cwts cottonseed, 2,010 cwts myrabollams Emersey; 24 bales skins, R M Koska; 17 bales skins, H M S and H E Ahmed and Co; 201 cwts Kurdeseed 100 cwts dillseed, Braner and Krauns; 100 bales hemp, H Govindji 10 bales hides, H A Oomer; 103 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 12 bales skins, R Moloobhai; 22 bales hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

Tokio s—2,015 cwts myrabolams 6,009 cwts cottonseed, W Bechor.

FOR NEWYORK.

Caledonia s—3 bales carpets, Fliming Shaw and Co.

Elysia s—590 bales cotton waste, H Bhignath and Co.

Tokio s—220 bales cotton waste, H Bhijnath and Co.

Gloamin s—2,100 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR PORT FERRAJO.

Kurdistan s—1,700 tons manganese ore, Schroder Smid and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Elysia s—4 bales twist H M H Esmail and Co.

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—500 cwts yellow ochre, Shaw Wallace and Co; 512 cwts myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey.

Parthia s—47 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

Clanurquhast s—6,000 cwts castorseed, 3,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Brothers; 5,00 cwts dillseed, Braner and Kranse; 6,009 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—7,562 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,065 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 93 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 140 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 4,002 cwts gingellyseed, S D Sassoon and Co; 330 bales cotton, K Pavri and Co.

Haddon Hall s—1,500 cwts myrabolams G Medhowf; and Co.

Strathtay s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Braunifells s—55 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, P Jethabhoy; 40 cwts yllow colour, R Jewandas and Co; 200 cwt gum, S Cooverji and Co; 637 cwts gingelly seed A Blascheck and Co; 5001 s rosa oil, Baner and Krause; 3 pots geronium oil, Volkart Bros; 13 cases bristles, Higerle Sulzer and Co; 200 cwts gum, G Tajpal; 110 bales cotton fly, K Hurmukhrai and Co; 220 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Berbera s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,311 bales cotton, P deSaone and Co; 2001 cwt rape seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 5,000 cwts linseed, Shaid Wallace and Co; 50 bales hemp, Volkart Bros, 150 bales cotton.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Glades and Co; 200 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

Shah Nasir s—440 bales cotton, Goddum and Co; 560 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Persia s—1,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Shah Nasir s—100 bales cotton, Goddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 309 cwts jewari Volkart Brost.

FOR GENOA.

Berbera s—9,000 cwt linseed, 378 cwts teelseed Shaw Wallace and Co; 4,002 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Shah Nasir s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Drugfus and Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Persia s—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANCONA.

Koerber s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Koerber s—294 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Haddon Hall s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysa s—25 bales hem, R Reeve and Co; 50 bales catton, M Bhimji and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Gloomin s—65,800 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—50 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kt of St George s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 25 bales cotten, K Gokaldas and Co; 300 bales cottod, N Futeally and Co; 451 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 300 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co; 1,500 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 2,250 bales cotten, The Japan Cotton Tradding Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kt of St George s—300 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Kt. of St George s—900 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1,550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 24th February.

744. Detail for the week ending 27th instant:—To-day Wednesday the 24th inst.—"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

Thursday the 25th inst.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 5 a.m.

Friday the 26th instant.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p.m.

745 Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class-firing on the following days :—

Thursday the 25th.
Friday the 26th.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

746. Rifle Meeting.—It is notified for information that the Battn. Annual Rifle Meeting will commence on the 1st March 1909 on the Rifle Range of the 116th Mahrattas L. I. at Santa Cruz. Firing to commence daily at 7 a. m. Programme of Matches will be issued shortly and will be the same as last year. All entrance fees for team matches must reach the Adjatant's Office by the 27th Instant and for Individual Matches by the 3rd March 1909.

Team Matches will take place between 1st and 6th and Individual Competitions 7th to 14th.

Matches 1 & 8, 200 Yds. will be fired on 7th March.
„ 2 & 10 200 Yds. Cadets only „ 8th „
„ 2 300 Yds. Adults „ 9th „
„ 3 500 Yds. „ „ 10th „
„ 4 600 Yds. „ „ 11th „
„ 5 700 Yds. „ „ 12th „
„ 6 800 Yds. „ „ 13th „
„ 7 600 Yds. „ „ 14th „

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th February.

570 DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.—6" B. L. C. and Battery Drill for the Gataere Cup Teams, at Mahaluxmi Fort, on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 5 p. m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

PRACTICE.

No. 1 and 2 Companies will fire their Service Instructional Practice from the 6" B. L. C. Guns at Mahaluxmi on Sunday, the 28th at 10 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

No. 1 Company will held their Annual Dinner followed by Smoking Concert at Messrs. Monginis Restaurant on Thursday winning next the 25th instant at 8 p.m.

All members and Reservists of the Company are Cordially invited.

Dress—Khaki or Mess Uniform preferred.

Those who intend being present should send in their names to the Sergeants of their Sub-Divisions not later than the 23rd instant.

To the delight of his pupils, the schoolmaster of the little village of Corcoudray, near Besancon, has gone on strike, and closed up the school. The schoolmaster's garden wall became structurally unsafe, and threatened to fall on top of the occupier. He implored the municipality to have it repaired, the "Chronicle" says, but the mayor replied that they were too busy with politics to worry about such trifles as garden walls. This incensed the schoolmaster, and he forthwith launched an ultimatum at the Council. No repairs; no school, said he. The pupils are displaying heroic resignation, and have presented their teacher with an address of sympathy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

KELLY—ALDIS—February 23, at Bombay, George John Kelly to Ethel Mary Janette Aldis, daughter of the late A. W. Aldis Esq., of East Dereham, and Mrs. Lennon of Bombay and great grand-daughter of the late Sir William Gidney of Norfolk.

DHARWAR.

DEATH.

FRY—February 19, at Dharwar, suddenly, of heart failure, May Laura Campbell, dearly loved wife of T. D. Fry, I.C.S.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR.
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947

GUESSING COMPETITION
AT
THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION.

Messrs. KEMP & Co., will show two jars filled with "CHIRETTONES" and offer a Prize of Rs. 50 to any person guessing the number the two jars contain.

Conditions can be seen at their Exhibition.

Chirettones for fever and colds are 'BETTER THAN QUININE."

Kemp & Co Ltd
THE PHARMACISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 3m.; Sun sets, 6h. 42m.; High water, 1-16m., 1-39a. Low water, 7-20m., 7-23a.

Medical Congress in Bombay, 11 a. m.

Bombay Hunt, Chakla.

Bombay Races, Ninth Extra Meeting.

Municipal Standing Committee, 5-10 p. m. (S.T.)

Bombay Medical Union's afternoon party to members of the Medical Congress, Presidency Association Rooms, Apollo Bunder, 6 p. m.

Billiards at the Carlton Club, Byculla, 9 p. m.

Bombay University, meeting of the Faculty of Medicine 5-45 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim: "Duty is the subliment word in the English language."—GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 27th, First Quarter, 8h. 19-1m. a.m.; Feb. 8th, in Apogee, 10-8h. a.m.; Feb. 21, in Perigee, 4-9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, February 25.—Medical Congress in Bombay, 11 a.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta. Bombay Club, half yearly general meeting, 6-30 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Bombay Annual Indian Medical Service Dinner, Freemasons' Hall, 8-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 1m.; Sun sets, 6h. 43m.; High water, 2-37m. 3-21a.; Low water, 8-45m., 8-57a.

Friday, February 26.—Medical Congress in Bombay, 11 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. Opening of the Medical Congress Exhibition to the public by H. E. the Governor, 6 p.m. Bombay Hunt, the Jackal Club. Y. M. C. A., Annual Social Meeting, 9-30 p.m. All-India Hospital Assistants' Conference, Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, Parel, 4 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 1m.; Sun sets, 6h. 43m.; High water, 3-19m., 4-21a.; Low water, 9-34m., 9-35a.

Saturday, February 27.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Medical Congress Exhibition, 4 p.m. to 11-30 p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 0m. Sun sets, 6h. 43m. High water, 4-4m., 5-36a. Low water, 10-32m., 11-26a.

Sunday, February 28.—First Sunday in Lent. Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill. Sun rises, 7h. 0m. Sun sets, 6h. 44m. High water, 5-2m., 7-23a. Low water, 11-46m.

Monday, March 1.—Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, presentation to Dr. M. A. Stein of the Campbell Memorial Medal by H. E. the Governor, Town Hall, 6-30 p. m. Bombay Junior Polo Tournament. Amritsar-Patti Railway Company, Home Street, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 59m. Sun sets, 6h. 44m. High water, 6.26m., 9-2a, Low water, 1-41m., 1-12a.

Tuesday, March 2.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, Byculla Club, half yearly general meeting, 10 p.m. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for two elective Port Trustees, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Bombay Art Society's Conversazione, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Bombay University, election of two Fellows by the Bombay, Graduates, 5-45 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 58m. Sun sets, 6h. 44m. High water, 8-14m., 9-54a. Low water, 3-14m., 2-24a.

DEATH FROM COBRA BITE.—Raghoba Sitaram a Hindu lad, residing at Lady Jamsetji Road, was bitten by a cobra near his hut on the 21st instant, and died shortly after.

THEIR HIGHNESSES OF MYSORE AND JANJIRA.—H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore left Bombay for Mysore on Monday. H. H. the Nawab of Janjira arrived in Bombay on Monday, attended by fifteen followers and has put up in a bungalow at Mount Road, Mazagon.

MRS. BESANT IN BOMBAY.—Mrs. Annie Besant Theosophical Society, will arrive in Bombay from Madras on the morning of the 2nd March and lecture the same evening on "Signs of the Closing Age." Mrs. Besant will also lecture on the evening of the 4th on "Signs of the Opening Age." Further particulars will be announced hereafter.

THEFTS.—Mr. J. D. Scott, residing in a room on the fifth floor of the Taj Mahal Hotel, reports the theft of gold studs and links of the collective value of Rs. 167 from his room, on the night of the 20th instant. Bhicaji Ambaji, residing on the ground floor of a house at Naoroji Hill, has reported to the police that some time during Monday night his room was entered and ornaments of the value of Rs. 672 stolen from a box.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association will be held in the Municipal Council Hall on Wednesday the 3rd proximo at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) The Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn M. I. C. E., Chairman of the City Improvement Trust has kindly consented to preside. All Members of the Association are requested to be present.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The twenty-third annual General meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day at 6 p. m. (S. T.) to transact the following busines:—1. To receive the Annual Report of the Council and the Audited accounts of the Society for the year ending 31st December, 1908. (2). To elect Office-bearers for the ensuing year. (3). To elect two Auditors Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I.C.S., will deliver an address on "The Study of Ethnography in the Bombay Presidency."

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B.B. and C.I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March	Light Cavalry	Carl Bohm
Overture	Raymond	Thomas
Selection	The Mikado	Sullivan
Valse	Casino Tanze	Gung'l
Selection	Bonnie Scotland	Ord Hume
Serenade	La Manola	Eilenberg

BAND AT THE MAHALUAXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p.m. to-day :—

March	Le Conquerant	Hume
Overture	Stradella	Flotow
Caprice	The Whistler and his Dog	A Pryor
Selection	Veronique	Messger
Valse	My Queen	Bucalossi
Characteristic Piece	The Mill in the Black Forest	Eilenbergh
Selection	The Toreador	Caryll

SALE OF ABKARI LICENSES.—Yesterday at the Town Hall Mr. G. W. Hatch, Collector of Bombay, assisted by Mr. S. D. Smith, Assistant Collector of Excise, put up for sale by public auction thirty-eight licenses for the sale of ganja, charas, and bhang. There was no brisk competition owing to the fact that ganja shops are to be located separately from the tobacco shops which was the practice heretofore. At first there was a lull but when one or two shops were sold then a little brisk competition commenced and twenty-three licenses were sold out of thirty-eight. The remaining licenses will be sold on the 25th instant along with opium licenses. The twenty-three licenses sold yesterday realised about Rs. 18,500.

POSTAL NOTICES.—In consequence of the transfer of the Foreign Parcel Department to the new General Post Office building, situated in St. George's Hospital Road foreign parcels for despatch by the English mail, will be received as follows with effect from the 27th current :—On Saturdays.—General Post Office, Fort, 7-30 a.m. to 10 a.m. On other days 7 30 a.m. to 5 p.m. New Post Office, 7-30 a.m to 11-30 a.m; on other days, 7-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. —Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. "Austria," will be closed at the General Postal Office at 10-30 a.m. to-morrow the 25th instant.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, British Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, and Tanga, per s.s. "Presindent," will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Friday, the 26th instant.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. "Dumbia," will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on the 27th instant. Parcel mail for Netherlands, and India, close at 1 p.m. the same day.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.—The Chairman, Acworth Leper Asylum, acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Asylum. The Bombay Women's Victoria Memorial Fund Rs. 151-10, Mrs. G. S. Manker Rs. 91-12-0, Mr. G. C. Whitworth Rs. 30, Mr. Mangaldas Gopalji Rs. 25, Mr. Kashinath D. Dhun Rs. 5, Mr. G. G. Parekh Rs. 5. For a Christmas treat: Captain W. G. Liston Rs. 50, Dr. B. K. Goldsmith Rs. 20. Dr. D. A. Turkhud Rs. 15. Mr. W. D. Sheppard Rs. 10. Major R. Muter Rs. 10, Mr. T. Baptista Rs. 10, Mr. B. H. Hewett Rs. 8-12-0, Mr. G. S. Manker one sari and choli to each female and one cap and dhotur to each male inmate and five umbrellas and 56 pieces of cloth. Messrs. Prabhudas Jiwandas and Madhawdas Luxmandas 125 cotton banians. Seva Sadan Institution five blankets, Mr. Janardhan Wasudeo Kale 25 blankets. Shah Tokersha Mulji and Co., Bhat Bazaar, one cotton sheet to each inmate. Mr. Munshi Rajur sweets and kurmurra. Mr. Baptista and Mr. Salway, Christmas cakes and fruit. Messrs. Hormusji Bhikaji Shroff and Co., fruit, cakes, fowls And cigars. Mr. G. S. Manker rations to each inmate. And sweets from the following :—Messrs. Tokershi Mulji, Thakur Khimji Dayal, Koliwada Bazaar Mandvi Punch, Ghela Asaria, Narayendas Devji, Ghelabhai Asaria, Agar Bazaar Punch, Officers and Staff of the Health Department, Shah Nagardas Jethabhoy, Jetha Mulsi, Mulji Padamshi, Shah Tokersha Mulji and Co. Relatives of the late Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas, Purshotamdas Harji, Audhavji Ghela, Karsandas Dharamsey, Vijpal Koorsi, Modi Tulsidas Laloobhai and Chorwadi Bazaar.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

YESTERDAY afternoon a special meeting of the Improvement Trust Board was held in the Trust office, Hornby Road, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding.

The Board recorded a Government resolution in the Public Works Department, according approval, subject to the remarks of the Consulting Architect to Government, to the plans of the proposed additional storey to the Board's office building.

The meeting considered a letter from the Municipal Commissioner regarding re-naming of the road from the Chaupati level-crossing along the Khote footpath to the foot of Siri road. It was resolved to inform the Commissioner that, in the opinion of the Board, the road should be called Queen's Road.

THE authorities of the Imperial Press Conference, which is to be held in June, have already sent an invitation to Mr. Malabari, says our London correspondent, to represent the principal Indian papers. The Conference will sit for over a week, after which the guests from the different parts of the Empire are to be provided with a special treat in the shape of a visit to Scotland and the great commercial centres of England. The expenses of the voyage to Britain and back, as also of the sightseeing will be borne by the promoters of the Conference. It is very doubtful if Mr. Malabari will be able to leave India this year.

EARLIEST NOVELTIES
expressed in the form of

Ash Trays	Letter Cases
Blotters	Money Boxes
Butter Dishes	Pin Cushions
Cigarette Cases	Smokers Sets
Card Cases	Shaving Mirrors
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Very different in style
from previous importations.
Handkerchiefs in newest designs.

Visitors will find much that will interest and delight them in the way of artistic, original, combined with economy Designs.

Ensure the advantage of early comers.
Call to-day
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SHILLINGS STORES CO.,
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BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 23.

The primary depression in the North-west of India has moved eastwards into South Rajputana, and feeble secondary depression has developed in the Punjab. The disturbance has been the cause of a nearly general precipitation in the extreme North-west of the United Provinces, the Punjab the North-west Frontier Province and North Rajputana. As no telegrams have been received from Kashmir it is probable that heavy snow has fallen there. The principal rainfall amounts are Roorkee half inch; Chakrata two inch; Simla one; Ambala, Sirsa, Bikaner, Dera Ismail Khan, and Lahore quarter; Khushab half; Sialkot one; Rawalpindi two; Cherat three and Peshawar three-quarters. In rear depression the temperature has fallen and is now in considerable defect in Baluchistan and the greater part of Indus Valley, but in front of it the temperature has risen and is in moderate excess over the rest of Northern India. The skies continue to be heavily clouded in the hills and submontane districts of Upper India, and to be moderately clouded in Rajputana. The primary depression will probably continue to move eastward and the secondary to decrease in importance. The humidity is moderate, in large excess over the North-west of India generally and normal elsewhere. Precipitation is probable in the hills and submontane districts of Upper India. Thunder showers are likely in Rajputana, the Central Provinces, Central India and the United Provinces.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 23RD FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 23rd February, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—General rain has fallen; Rawalpindi has had 2·20 inches; Lahore 0·18in. Ambala 0·30 inch; Sirsa 0·26 inch and Multan and Delhi light falls. Skies have cleared in the south-west but remain moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature remains in excess in the south-east and east, but has fallen and is now low over the rest of the division; night temperature is normal in the south-west and extreme north but continues high elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the western districts but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature continues high.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner records 0·36 inch of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded in Sind and moderately clouded in Rajputana. The moisture in the air is in defect at Karachi, but generally in excess at the other stations. Day temperature is low in Upper Sind and normal in Lower Sind, while in Rajputana it has risen and is now higher than usual; night temperature is high except in Upper Sind and west Rajputana where it has become normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies remain lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity continues in excess. Maximum temperature is above normal at some stations but the minimum is high over the whole division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are very lightly clouded in the northern half but are clear in the southern half of the division. The air contains the normal amount of moisture. Temperature is normal in the southern districts but has risen and is now generally high in the northern districts, the excess at night at Saugor amounting to 11°.

The Konkan—Skies are moderately clouded in Bombay but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear over the whole division. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen slightly but continues generally normal.

General Remarks.—The depression from the west is shown to-day in east Rajputana and the adjacent districts of the United Provinces. A secondary depression has appeared over the Punjab where general rain has fallen and skies are heavily clouded. The primary depression has caused an increase of cloud in east Rajputana.

Temperature has begun to fall in the rear of the depression.

A few showers may again occur in the Punjab, Rajputana and west United Provinces.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 13th February, give the following details :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Except for insignificant showers in Aligarh, Agra and Mainpuri the week was rainless. More rain is needed urgently in Dehra Dun, Budaun, Hardoi and Kheri. Prospects of spring crops are poor in Kheri, in the unirrigated tracts of Cawnpore and Mirzapur and in parts of Etah. In Bahraich the standing crops in the dry up-lands are unsatisfactory and three test works are open. Slight damage from frost is reported from nine districts and from caterpillars in one; otherwise standing crops are generally fair or good. Cattle disease is reported from fourteen districts. Fodder is deficient in the Mat tahsil of the Muttra district but is adequate elsewhere. Prices have risen in three districts; have fallen in nine and are stationary elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The condition of workers and inmates of poor-houses is fair to good. Crime is normal. One civil work and three aided works are in progress and one poor-house is open in Bijaigarh. The numbers on works in Bijaigarh have increased and are stationary in Kera Mangraur. The numbers on relief are:—On civil and aided works 11,195; on gratuitous relief 1,985; in poor-houses 100; dependents of workers 1,007; total 14,287. Prices:—Bijaigarh 10½ and Kera Mangraur 13½ seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Slight rain fell in parts of Hissar, Gurgaon, Lahore, Shahpur, Rawalpindi and Mianwali. Sugarcane is being pressed and the outturn is good. Spring crops are generally in good to average condition. Rain is in defect and is urgently needed in the south-east, the Salt Range and in the districts of Sialkot, Jhang and Multan. Sowings of extra spring crops continue in several districts. Prices are high and show a slight upward tendency. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Mianwali, Lyallpur, Jhang and parts of Gurgaon.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

No rain fell during the week. It is urgently needed all over the Province. The condition of standing crops is from good to average. Sugarcane pressing continues in the Peshawar and Bannu districts and the outturn is reported to be average. Sugarcane planting is in progress in Bannu. The water supply in canals is sufficient. Irrigation from the Paharpur canal in the Dera Ismail Khan district continues. Fodder is scarce in the Bannu district. Cattle are generally in good condition except in parts. The public health is generally good. Prices show a slight tendency to rise. Prices:—wheat 8 1-8 to 9 3-4; gram 8 7-8 to 11; maize 12 3-16, to 16 1-2, and bajra 12 1-2 to 14 seers per rupee.

JAMMU.

Rain nil. Prices are stationary. Wheat sells from 7 to 14 and maize from 13 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient.

KASHMIR.

The weather was cloudy and severely cold. There is no disease. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are unchanged.

RAJPUTANA.

Light showers were reported during the week in parts of Bikaner, Jhalawar and Bharatpur. Standing crops are thriving but have been damaged slightly by frost in Partabgarh and by rats in Beawar. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient. Prices have fallen by one seer in Bundi and Kishangarh and have risen to the same extent in Kotah. Fluctuations are less noticeable elsewhere.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rainfall nil. Spring crops are doing well except for slight damage by frost and insects. Agricultural stock are satisfactory except for some cattle disease. Prices are high but stationary. Extraction of opium has commenced in Gwalior.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather has been cool and occasionally cloudy. Light showers not exceeding 42 cents were received in the Vindhyan and Nerbudda Valley districts except Nimar during the week. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton are approaching completion. Harvesting of pulses continued and the reaping of wheat, til and linseed has been started in places in several districts. The condition of spring crops is generally good but fair only in Chanda, Nimar, Baldana and Akola and the Wun taluka of the Yeotmal district. Cattle are doing well. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient. Prices were generally steady with a tendency to fall. Wheat in Damoh, Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad and juar in Nimar and Chanda became cheaper and rice in Chhattisgarh and juar in Wardha became slightly dearer, but the fluctuations did not exceed 1-2 seer per rupee. Gram became cheaper in 12 districts, the fall ranging from 1-2 to 2 seers per rupee. The number of weavers on relief was 1,630.

Feudatory States.—Only Sirguja and Jashpur had a sprinkling of rain during the week. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops continue. Harvesting of linseed, wheat and gram has commenced in places in Raj-Nandgaon and Jashpur. Prospects are generally good. Fodder and water are adequate. Prices:—wheat and rice in Kanker fell by 2 and

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE DOMICILED CLASSES IN INDIA.

THE "MADRAS MAIL :"—"How to find a training ground for the character, a stimulus to the self-respect, and a field for the honourable employment of the poorer European and Eurasian child, so as to make him not unworthy of the blood that flows in his veins, is one of the gravest questions that confront the philanthropist or the statesman." This is an excerpt from a letter written by Lord Curzon which we reproduced a few days ago, with a communication from Syed Hossain Bilgrami, C.S.I., one of the Indian Members of the Secretary of State's Council. The correspondence was elicited in connection with the St. Andrew's Colonial Homes near Darjeeling, which Dr. Graham of the local Scottish Mission, has founded for the emancipation of poor European and Eurasian children from the shocking conditions of existence in the slums of Calcutta and other populous towns, where there are large communities of both classes Attracted to those localities by the small cost of living in them and the eleemosynary help given by their better-circumstanced compatriots, they now form an appreciable and expanding unit in the indigent sections of the population, and within a mile of Government House Calcutta, it is possible to discover an amount of misery and penury comparable with the most congested and poverty-stricken districts of London. Various schemes have from time to time been put forward to improve matters, most of which have not advanced beyond the stage of discussion, and Dr. Graham's Homes typify the most practical and successful attempt yet made to solve the situation so far as the children of these settlements are concerned. He has gathered some hundreds of them from Calcutta and other sources, and in the Darjeeling havens these human derelicts, among whom are castaways, orphans and waifs of all kinds, are fed, clothed and instructed in pursuits that will enable them to earn a livelihood when they go out into the world. This fine philanthropic work was begun eight years ago, and its results are so encouraging that it deserves all the support pleaded for in the school magazine, from which we extracted these two letters, for the humiliating circumstances of the "poor whites' in many of the great Indian cities are a blot upon our escutcheon which all patriotic Englishmen should aid in erasing.

But when one surveys the statistics of the domiciled population it becomes obvious that private efforts to solve this pressing problem, however responsive they may be the appeals made to them, will not suffice, and State aid must be invoked for its successful settlement. This has hitherto been withheld, although a dozen Viceroys since the days of Lord Canning have expressed personal sympathies with a deplorable situation, but have scrupled to commit their Governments to any definite policy in the absence of clear indications of what was actually required. Eight years ago, the last occasion upon which a serious attempt was made to enlist the support of the Government of India, Lord Curzon voiced this feeling when he said to the deputation which he then received:—"I must call upon you to formulate your programme with definiteness and precision, to view your position in its true perspective, and to convince the Government of India that, in aiding you, they will be assisting a community to whom they are not merely bound by ties of race or sentiment, but who are qualified to bear their full share in the work-a-day competition of modern life." Excluding the Army, it is estimated that the total male adult, population of Europeans and Eurasians in India is about 50,000, some 36 per cent. of whom belong to the domiciled classes. To these figures have to be added a proportionate number of females, and at least 70,000 children, white and coloured, who profess Christianity of various creeds. We are indebted for these statistics to Mr. Carstairs, a retired Indian Civilian, who has an article upon the St. Andrew's Homes in the current number of the "Asiatic Quarterly Review. Of this large body of children belonging to both classes he states that of the 40,000 who have reached ages fitting them for instruction not more than 10,000 can obtain it through their parents or the schools established in various parts of the country. And out of the 30,000 which remain he estimates that those who are receiving training of some kind are not more than 1,000, the residue whose parents cannot pay school fees getting not hing in the shape of education, and not much moral supervision either, if one may credit the appalling revelations occasionally made by visitors to the localities in which they and their parents exist.

Although the Indian competition for subordinate appointments in the Public Service and private employ is much greater than it used to be twenty or thirty years ago, it is usually possible for domiciled Europeans and Eurasians who have received the requisite training to obtain situations. It is true that the Government of India have recently closed some of the Services to their resident subjects by introducing selection and examinations for them in England, but as a counterpoise to this policy, which has elicited complaints from some of the Public Schools, we would direct attention to what has been done in Bengal in the hope that its example may be copied elsewhere. The late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Andrew Fraser, was a strong supporter of the claims of domiciled and well-educated youths to employment under Government, and not long ago he summoned a small Conference, in which the Director-General of Education took part, to consider the position. And in a valedictory address at one of the great hill-schools of his Province, Sir Andrew outlined the decision arrived at in the following sentences :—"We found it impossible to frame one special system of recruitment for all Departments. But it has been agreed that the principal of them shall in future make appointments solely by reference to the Director of Public Instruction, who will call for nominations from the Managers of European Schools, who will then select their best boys. It is very satisfactory to have secured the co-operation of these Departments, and Government are endeavouring to follow a similar policy in regard to the Services to which appointments are made in the Secretariat." The Bengal scheme, which will doubtless have the support of the present ruler, is a fine endeavour to meet one section of a puzzling problem and if other Administrations could be induced to adopt similar measures, the domiciled classes who can afford to give their sons a good education would have far greater opportunities of starting them in promising careers than exist at present. But these observations apply to only a small proportion of those who have made permanent homes in India. The many thousands on the other side of this human balance sheet are condemned to a life of penury, which nothing but a comprehensive system of State aid would ameliorate. For economic and racial reasons this is an unrealisable ideal. But something can and ought to be done to rescue their children from the mental and moral obliquite in which thousands of them are growing up. Substantial additions to the Imperial Educational Budget with this object would be a perfectly legitimate allocation of State funds. Dr. Graham, the pioneer of the philanthropic movement at Darjeeling, has demonstrated by the success of his Homes that the direction in which a solution should be sought has been discovered, and apart from the moral and sentimental aspects of the position, which are surely convincing enough, our national pride demands that measures should be devised for removing this blemish upon our reputation.

"RENDER UNTO CÆSAR"

THE "ENGLISHMAN" :—Mr. John David Rees, the Liberal Member for the Montgomery Boroughs, has done very good service to the cause of law and order in India. In the House of Commons on the other day Mr. Rees inquired whether His Majesty's Ministers proposed to take any steps to stay the publication in England of journals which incited British Indians to rebellions and assassination. The Under-Secretary for India admitted that the Home Government is "well aware of the circumstances" to which Mr. Rees adverted, and Mr. Buchanan went on to say that it is "giving the subject attentive consideration." Young British Indians reach the shores of the United Kingdom in increasing numbers every year. They are to be found studying for the various learned professions, with the avowed intention of returning to their native land when they shall have qualified themselves. The Englishman of pronative inclination discerns in these youths excellent material upon which to try his hand. He begs to observe the success which attends the working at home of representative institutions; he impresses upon them the fact that they are in every way the equal of the Briton, and he adjures them when they return to the East to demand the establishment in India of the machinery of full self-control. Thus upon the very threshold of an honourable career the youthful British India is placed in direct antagonism to a system of administration which alone is capable of ensuring an observance of the law.

It would be very remarkable if the seed thus sown did not bear fruit. We do not contend that every Indian leaves England resolved to take advantage of the first opportunity to overthrow British rule in India, but it is unquestionable that a large proportion of their number commence life smarting under a sense of wrong. Agitations directed against constituted authority, despite the quarter of the world in which they originate, differ little one from the other in their salient features. We find a "constitutional party" which seeks to attain its ends by educating the public mind as to the legitimacy of its aims. But constitutional methods unhappily do not secure the support of all, and behind the "Constitutionalists" the "physical force party" embarks upon the task of undermining confidence in authority by "removing" officials whose zeal in the discharge of their duties has earned them the resentment of the extremists. An old adage warns us that it is futile to shut the stable door after the steed has been stolen. We may apply this dictum to our own case and we may ask whether so long as seditious doctrines can be propagated from England with impunity, the Government of India is not engaged upon a hopeless task when it tries to stem the tide of disaffection. The nerve centres of the conspiracy should be attacked in the first instance, and the nerve centres are located in London and in Paris. Mr. Rees has not raised the question a minute too soon. It is little short of a scandal that literature which cannot be disseminated in India should be allowed to circulate at home, to be read by impressionable young men, and the arguments and the advice contained in it conveyed to India in the shape of private communications.

Society very properly demands the life of the man who has taken that of one of his fellows. But does it not sometimes happen that in our determination to prevent the murderer doing any further harm we forget that he is merely the tool of another? Even at the risk of our words being taken in the wrong sense we confess that we pity the misguided wretch whose act has brought him to a violent and a shameless end. We hold that the brain which instigated the deed is equally criminal with the hand which carried that prompting into effect. The latter at least places no value upon his own life; the former from a secure retreat continues to poison the atmosphere and the minds of others with his diabolical teachings. Public confidence in the authorities has been rudely shaken by the events of the last two years. It will not be restored until those who direct and control the policy of the physical force party are dragged into the light of day, there to receive their well-merited reward from an outraged and incensed community. If Mr. Buchanan would have Anglo-Indians believe in the sincerity of his reply to Mr. Rees, he will concentrate his attention at once upon a broad sheet which is written for the most part in Paris, and in printed in, and circulated from, London.

HYPNOTIC experiments are being successfully conducted at Grace Hospital, Newhaven, on a patient who was discovered two months ago wandering about with his mind an absolute blank. The man, who is suffering from injuries to his head, was unable to give any account of himself. A surgeon operated on him without result. Dr. Allan R. Diefendorf, a Medical Professor at Yale, hypnotised the mysterious patient, the "Mail" says, and the following conversation occurred: Dr. Diedendorf.—You now see the place where you were born. The Sleeper.—Yes, it was Berlin. When did you come to this country?—When I was twenty-four. I went first to New York, then to San Francisco. What did you do for a living—I designed curtains. What is your name!—Charles Osten. Dr. Diefendorf, appealing to the sub-consciousness of the patient, elicited from him the details of his family life, and discovered that his wife and daughter were also where he had worked in New York. When he awoke from the trance Osten had no recollection of his name, identity, or any other of the facts disclosed during the hypnotic spell.

HOW TO GET WELL.

If there is not a motion of the bowels once or twice a day, you will soon grow heavy, drowsy and dull; the head will throb and ache, there will be an unpleasant taste in the mouth, the tongue will be coated, and the sight spotty or blurred; there will be flatulency and an uncomfortable feeling of fulness in the stomach; or you may suffer from Biliousness, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Anaemia, Piles, Skin Eruptions, Sleeplessness, Distress after Food, Indigestion, Pains beneath the Shoulders, Stomach Pains, Difficulty in Breathing, Pains in the Chest, Jaundice.

If a day should pass without a bowel movement, be sure to take a Doan's Dinner Pill before retiring for the night, then in the morning there will be a natural motion, and you will feel much brighter and better.

Mrs. A. Wilson, Weeland Cottages, Bondgate, Pontefract, England, says :—"Ever since I can remember I have been troubled with biliousness. At one time I dared not eat anything during the evening, or it would keep me awake all night. Often on retiring I have been forced to walk about the bedroom being unable to get any sleep. I was terribly restless, and not infrequently had nightmare.

"I am glad to say that your Doan's Dinner Pills made a great change in me. I have improved wonderfully since I began with them, and I am now able to eat as hearty a supper as I can wish, provided, I take one of the pills before going to bed. I sleep well and am not troubled with the terrible biliousness. I regard Doan's Dinner Pills as splendid—worth their weight in gold."

Doan's Dinner Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at As. 4, 8 and 12, or from Doan's Medicine, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PROFESSOR LEES-SMITH'S LECTURES.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" :—Opinions no doubt differ on the value of the series of lectures which the learned Professor Lees-Smith delivered during the last eight or ten weeks on economic topics. Any substantial discourse on Indian commerce was, of course, sadly wanting. Perhaps his lectures, from the "practical" point of view, would have been of extreme value for the rising generation of university men had these been confined to Indian and British-Indian trade. Their history, at least, during the last two or three centuries might have been not only fascinating but extremely useful. For, after all, whether it is the history of politics or sociology, of economics or industry and commerce, "it is history." As Mr. Sidney Webb has recently observed, in all branches of education, be it science or literature, politics or political economy, religion or humanity, its past history is essential to be fully learned if we are to better undertand the tendencies, conditions, and utilities as presented to us at the present day. Whatever, therefore, may be the value of the general topics on Economics on which Mr. Smith discoursed, it is to be feared, he greatly missed the subject most proper for which he was invited. No doubt for the time he greatly "enthused" his audience, but it is problematical whether he has left any "permanent" "impression" on the mind of our rising generation of University men touching the past history of Indian commerce, its present conditions, and its prospects in the near future. No doubt Mr. Smith possessed in an admirable degree that fluency, cogency concentration of thought, and lucid exposition which are so essential in a popular lecturer. And it is just possible that had he equipped himself for the larger task, of permanent utility, he might have made a lasting impression. To us it is extremely doubtful whether his lectures have elicited anything more than an evanescent interest. Six months hence the interest will be completely forgotten unless the Economist Society he has attempted to start here displays genuine activity and keeps alive the flame of economic studies which he kindled. Even in this respect we feel extremely doubtful. At any rate we are septical altogether whether the two secretaries, no doubt true men and good in their own way, will be able to successfully and energetically carry out the object for which the Society has been launched into existence. At least it is to be hoped it will not remain a "paper Society" like many of the "paper resolutions" of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

A MUCH-DISCUSSED APPOINTMENT.

The "Indian Spectator":—One wonders what Sir Lawrence Jenkins would have written on the present situation if the editor of the "Empire Review" had approached him with a request to favour the public with a glimpse into his mind. His return to India has been a subject of much speculation in Native circles in Bombay. While here he must have desired rest. Perhaps at the India Office he found out the capacity for hard work that still lay in him, and the idle neglect of brain power which his continuance in England would have involved. The popularity which he had acquired with Indians, coupled with the state of Native feeling in Bengal, has naturally led to the surmise, that so far as the public reasons for his return to India are concerned, he must have been induced to come out as a messenger of peace. Perhaps if the lawyers in Calcutta are kept well in hand, half the unrest there will be deprived of its inspiration. But Sir Lawrence does not confine himself within the sphere of law and lawyers only. He sheds his benignant influence outside that narrow sphere as well. In a province where the arm of the law has to be extended constantly and wide, confidence in the administration of justice, both on the part of the executive authorities and of the people, would be a great political asset. And the time must have been supposed to be one requiring the services of a tried and successful administrator, and not for experiment. He who succeeds in Calcutta can succeed almost anywhere. Sir E. N. Baker at the head of the executive Government would have found a gaping void in his province without Sir Lawrence at the head of the judicial administration.

THE LATEST ANARCHIST OUTRAGE.

The "Indu Prakash":—To lower and lower depths of utter moral callousness must the path of sin inevitably lead those who deliberately choose it. Peculiarly is this the case with Anarchism, based as it is on the perverse adoption of the unrighteous principle that for political ends the laws of God and man may with impunity be trampled upon, each man may be the judge of what is the greater good for which he may commit what "prima facie" is a great sin. Indian anarchism, new as it is, has had most disheartening startling developments of his ugly character. We believe that the dastardly murder of Babu Ashutosh Biswas marked for several reasons a lower depth than the previous crimes of this kind—we mean those that have unfortunately succeeded, for nothing could possibly equal the plans to blow up trains and aim at the highest representatives of the powers that preserve society—we mean Government for the time being established by law. And yet, the very culminating heinousness of the crime of Charu Chander Bose may bring to us, as a stray ray in a dark sky, the consolation that it would, owing to its very character, waken up those social forces and communal moral instincts, in the active workings of which alone can we find the true extirpating remedies for such pests of society as the anarchists.

THE DECCAN MOSLEM REPRESENTATION.

The "Muslim Herald":—The Deccan Moslem League's representation to the Viceroy, which has been made through its Honorary Secretary, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, is in the main identical with that which had already been laid before His Excellency on behalf of the All-India Moslem League. But the Deccan League insists on one important modification. What the All-India League contended for was that the denominational element must be carried down to very base, the first voting unit, and up to the intermediary stage, the electoral colleges. But this principal being conceded it was held to be unnecessary to apply it to the representatives, who will be returned to the Councils, whether Provincial or Imperial. From Mr. Ali Imam's view the Deccan Moslem League emphatically dissents. It holds that the denominational electoral college should have no option in the matter and should be bound to choose a Mahomedan. We confess that we regarded the All-India Moslem League's view in a rather favourable light as showing that sectionalism was not the ultimate consideration as regards the Moslem attitude towards the reforms. But if difficulties arise among the Mahomedans themselves in this matter, the other side of the question is entitled to a hearing. We must admit at once that logic is on the side of the Deccan Moslems. They hold that it would be dangerous to leave the door opeu to a non-Moslem representative.

H. E. THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS AT THE CONVOCATION.

The "Gujerati":—His Excellency the Chancellor's address to the Senate was short but threw a good deal of light on some of the educational questions that have engaged the attention of those who are interested in the development of higher education in this presidency. His Excellency was quite justified in congratulating the University on the splendid success of his appeal to philanthropists in this city on behalf of the cause of science teaching, and we must say the whole presidency is indebted to His Excellency and the princely donors for the munificent donations which have been placed at his disposal for the cause of science. We do not know who has entertained the faintest suspicion as to His Excellency's motives in asking the Senate of the University to consider the somewhat radical proposals he has made with a view to reform the University curriculum. But His Excellency will, we hope, pardon us for reminding him that the present curriculum was thought out and prescribed by some of the most eminent educationists in this presidency and that the letter addressed to the Senate does not make full allowance for this circumstance. We do not say that it has no defects but it is not easy to perceive that the suggested changes, while they introduce some improvements, will not bring about other evils. The curricula of even the Indian Universities do not agree nor do those of European and American Universities in many respects, and whilst we feel bound to approach His Excellency's proposals with the greatest respect, we do not feel confident that all of them are a distinct improvement upon the existing courses of study. We have no doubt that the Syndicate and the Senate of the University will consider the proposals laid before them in a dispassionate spirit and with the closest attention in the best interests of higher education in this presidency.

The "Indian Spectator":—The Chancellor of the Bombay University had no need to deliver a long speech this year. The practical reforms which he had suggested to the Senate, and which are now before the public, were worth more than any number of Convocation addresses traversing beaten ground, and the explanation that he gave of their underlying principles was so important that, if the Convocation had been held for no other purpose, the assembly might well have been called together to hear His Excellency. It was desirable not only for personal reasons, but in the interest of the reforms themselves, that His Excellency should have warmly repelled the insinuation that there was a political motive underlying the reforms, and that the Government's initiative was intended to force the hands of the Senate. His Excellency's assurance that the final word would practically rest with the Senate itself must make that body realise its full responsibilities. The critics whom His Excellency had to answer seem to be anonymous, and we do not know whether they belong to the younger or the older generation. In the latter case they were appropriately recommended to turn for moral instruction and for the canons of just criticism to a little quarterly magazine published by the Students' Brotherhood. The quotations which Mr. Welinkar publishes in this magazine from his note-books are so many moral gems, and if only they would be laid to heart, the question of moral education would be solved in Bombay. It is a curious illustration of the degeneracy which the word "politics" has undergone that the insinuation of a political motive for educational reform should have to be indignantly repudiated. If one of the objects of educational be to produce good citizens, educational improvements ought to form part of healthy politics. Apparently, politics has come to mean the art of tricking people out of their rights and aspirations.

The "Parsi" :—His Excellency Sir George Clarke at the University Convocation this week, gave further proof, if such were needed, of his enthusiasm for the cause of education. He spoke with considerable feeling of an attempt to make political capital out of changes in the curriculum by attributing them to an official desire to take higher education out of the hands of the Senate, and proceeded to give some excellent and logical reasons for the changes. As regards the furtherance of the higher education His Excellency has had the firmness (and in view of the possible outcry it needed not a little) to put the claims of primary education first even at the risk of starving higher education that the poor may be taught the elements of literacy. In these circumstances His Excellency must have found it doubly pleasant to refer to the generosity of two or three citizens, by which a sum of eighteen lakhs has been placed at his disposal for the purpose of teaching science—a subject very near his heart, and which he defended as a road to general culture hardly less direct than the arts routine. Encouraged by the success of his appeal on behalf of science, Sir George Clarke made a further appeal for the foundation of a Faculty of Commerce, for which he estimates eight lakhs are required, and for which, so far, he has received the promise of two. This is a cause which should make an even stronger appeal to our business men than the teaching of science, and there is little fear that the request will be in vain.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

The "Indu Prakash" :—The admirable speech which Mr. Justice Chandavarkar delivered in the Senate Hall from the chair of the Vice-Chancellor is quite worthy of his high intellectual attainments and his deep erudition. The present Vice-Chancellor is nothing if not a thorough scholar and a sincere educationist. It is no wonder therefore that his first convocation speech deals with the defects and shortcomings of our students, the right methods which they should follow and the high ideals which should be placed before them if it is sincerely wished that the products of our University and the educational system generally should compare favourably with their predecessors in the days of the revered Rishis. In view of the painful manifestation of irreverance for law, order and discipline, which have been but too evident now-a-days, the Vice-Chancellor did well to emphasise the necessity of inculcating on the minds of the students as well as teachers, of concentration, discipline and ethical teaching which go a long way in developing a man's character. His views about the effects of religious and moral instruction on young minds are quite sound and well worthy of attention on the part of all concerned. In the next year's address we hope to find some weighty pronouncements on the details and general policy of Education in India, for which nobody is more fitted than Mr. Justice Chandavarkar with his long experience.

The "Rast Goftar" :—What with the Chancellor's opening speech and the able address of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the Convocation speeches of the last week from a rare intellectual treat. In the maiden speech, which he made as the Vice Chancellor, Mr. Chandavarkar rose to the occasion, and the debut was really a brilliant performance. As His Excellency was not disposed that evening for a lengthy discourse, the duty of delivering a formal address devolved upon his learned colleague, which he discharged with his usual earnestness. From an academic standpoint it was a master-piece, the like of which we are not privileged to hear too often in our Convocation addresses. Mr Chandavarkar made a scholarly attempt to pass in review the educational system of the country, to point to its blemishes, and to suggest reforms. It is a general complaint that the education imparted in Indian schools and colleges does not manifest itself in an increased aptitude in the students for accuracy, method and original work. The school which believes that liberal education consists in knowing something of everything and everything of something is being fast attenuated of its supporters. For experience teaches that such a method of education is not conducive to a proper development of the intellectual faculties; and the concentration which is absolutely necessary for research work is imbued only by deep study. The smattering of various subjects imperfectly taught is responsible under the present system for superficiality of culture in the students, and Mr. Chandavarkar holds that the time is reached for relinquishing orthodox views of higher education. His Excellency has now set to work to innovate the whole system, and to breathe that vitality into it which is needed to make it a living force in the country. Educationists, who have watched its progress in India, have ere now attempted to supply deficiencies, and to mould the educational system whenever it is found unsuited to the requirement of the country.

THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

The "Rast Goftar":—Sir George Clarke, who was invited to distribute prizes to successful students of the Technical Institute, passed a 'certificate of merit' to a distinguished pupil. This was not a pupil of the Institute, as readers may believe! The recipient of the award was the Hon. Mr. Dunn, whom the Governor eulogised as an old pupil of his, of whom he was proud. The occasion brought master and pupil together, revived old associations, and elicited for the subject of the compliment praise so fully deserved. To the students of the Institute who received awards for their work, no more ambitious ideal can be held up for the future,—the testimonial from a teacher able to assert his pride in a whilom pupil, as the Governor did of his own. Mr. Dunn's association with the Institute has left beneficient influence on the future of the school. The institute has been so thoroughly equipped with up-to-date mechanical plant and appliances as to elicit the flattering testimonial from Dr. Sehuster, the colleague of the late Lord Kelvin, who pronounced it to be far ahead of any other that he had seen in this country. And this may account for the influx of students whom the Institute has drawn from Presidencies besides our own. If the students of Bombay Presidency have not as largely availed themselves of their opportunity, we might look for the cause in other directions. The disabilities which are imposed upon students of our Presidency under the Boiler Act call for redress. We are glad that His Excellency has undertaken to remove the cause of this complaint by putting students of this Presidency on a level with those of other Provinces, which are less exacting in their Boiler Acts over examination certificates. This object can be gained without a reduction of standard by an amendment of the local Act, exempting students of the Institute from undergoing a practical test in the Mills and Factories for a year after the end of their scholastic career.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FORTUNES FROM TEDDY BEARS.

Toys of the simplest description have before now raised their originators to the ranks of multi-millionaires. It is not, as a matter of fact, the elaborate model torpedo-boat or aerial ship which makes the inventor's fortune, and it often happens that the plainer the plaything the greater its chance of capturing popular fancy. Teddy bears—the latest craze—have, it is said, in America, made more people independent in the course of the last few months than any other toy. A widow who was left with several children to bring up on the interest of £200 used the capital to start a small workshop of teddy bears, and in three years managed to turn her workshop into a factory, and her couple of hundreds into the substantial sum of £20,000. Factories in which small armies of plush-covered bears are turned out daily have, as a matter of fact, sprung up in the course of the last year or so, and the American nation, as a whole, is credited with having spent an almost fabulous sum on these toys, from the enormous teddies almost rivalling the bear who climbs the pole at the Zoo to the minute furry mascots which the motorist tucks into her muff, and without which she refuses to take her daily spin. Little by little, however, the Teddy bear craze shows signs of languishing in America, and inventors have been looking about anxiously for its successor. At the present moment the "jigsaw puzzle" threatens to take its place as a popular toy, although it is, of course, hardly likely to be looked upon in the same light as a luck-bringing fetish. These puzzles are most elaborate, and many of them contain as many as six hundred separate pieces, rivalling, in fact, the Chinese puzzle mosaics which were new in our grand-mothers' days, and probably cost in those times a fraction of what the new toy is worth to-day. It is, as a matter of fact, an expensive item in the modern child's play-cupboard. the carvers making each puzzle separately and of different sized pieces, so that every example is distinctly unique. For a hand-made toy, two or three dollars is not an exorbitant price, although for large puzzles containing so many separate blocks of wood in the most fantastic shapes that their piecing together involves hours of labour, a much higher figure is asked, and the really clever puzzle-carver is finding the trade a fairly lucrative one.

ESPERANTO FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Dr. Kenneth W. Millican ("The Journal of the American Medical Association," 103, Dearborn-avenue, Chicago) writes: If not too late, I should like to add a little practical experience to the hornet's nest of argument that Dr. W. J. Shee has drawn upon himself by sweeping statements in reference to Esperanto. In the early part of this year there drifted into this office a circular couched in a language not generally familiar. A few seconds' consideration indicated it to be the new international auxiliary language, Esperanto, and it was promptly sent to my desk to struggle with. I knew nothing whatever of Esperanto, and, indeed, entertained very much the same kind of idea that Dr. Shee has expressed as to its being a "hotch-potch" and in every way unworthy of consideration by one with "a smattering of classics and the more generally used modern languages." It was "up to me," however, to decipher the communication, so I promptly went out and bought a book, "First Lessons in Esperanto," costing a few pence, and proceeded to learn the language, using only the time occupied in the car between my office and my residence, going and coming. The grammar was easily mastered, consisting as it does only of certain perfixes, suffixes, and terminations of the parts of speech. It took me, in all, perhaps an hour and a half to commit it to memory, What then remained was to acquire a vocabulary of roots. A little pocket vocabulary costing a few cents more, placed those also at my disposition. The circular was translated by me within forty-eight hours from the time that I first opened an Esperanto book. Within ten days I was reading aloud in English in the evenings to my household a novel written in Esperanto. Within three weeks I had written in Esperanto a twenty-page article on the Professional Secret in the United States, and had mailed it to Dr. Mikolajski, editor of the Esperanto medical journal, "Vocho de Kuracistoj," published in Lwow, Austro-Galicia, receiving in due course notice of its acceptance. I have just heard from the editor that it will appear in the forthcoming issue of that journal. I wish to ask whether there exists any language, ancient or modern, in which within three weeks, using less than an hour a day for study, such a result could have been attained, even by an accomplished philologist. I may add that I have the satisfaction of being in correspondence with physicians of several nationalities by means of Esperanto. I am no despiser of Greek or Latin or the modern tongues. I still amuse myself by turning occasionally to my Horace my Terence, my Virgil, my Catullus, and others, as well as to my Æschylus, Sophocles, Eurypides, and Homer; but I can safely say that, with all the years spent at school and at Cambridge over Greek and Lain—and that, with some little love of these languages, which are a delight to me even to this day—I have not one-fourth of the proficiency in either of them that I have managed to acquire in Esperanto in the odd moments of a busy editorial career inside ten months. It is the case with which any man of moderate intelligence—without any teacher, and using only fragments of his leisure, over a book or two that he can easily carry in his pocket—may master this language, that will bring it speedily to that general acceptance as an auxiliary tongue to each man in addition to his own, to which it is already moving by leaps and bounds.—"British Medical Journal."

RA'PUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 6th Feb. on 1,773·77 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,54,000	Rs. 2,60,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,21,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	86	147	4	237
For previous 5 weeks of half-yea	6,36,000	22,35,000	30,000	2,001,000
Total for 6 weeks	7,90,000	15,95,000	37,000	2,422,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,83,162	3,49,435	6,636	5,39,233
Per mile of Ry..	103	198	4	305
Total to corresponding date ..	8,53,901	20,60,615	36,973	2,951,489

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 1,18,233
Do. to date.....Rs. 5,29,489

THE Hon. Raja Sir Ali Mahomed Khan, Taluqdar of Mehmudabad (Oudh) and an Additional Member of the Viceregal Legislative Council, has accepted the extraordinary Vice-Presidency of the London Branch of the All-India Moslem League.

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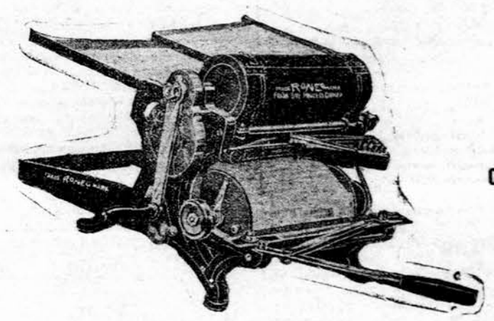

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A MOST SORDID SUIT.

Scathing Criticism of Official Assignee.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

R. D. SETNA VS. DAMAJI MOROBA PATELL AND OTHERS.

For the plaintiff : Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and the Hon. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs Kanga and Patel.

For defendants, 1 and 2 : Mr. P. J. Padshah, instructed by Messrs Shamrao Menocher and Hiralal.

For defendant 4 : Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs Jehanjir, Gulabbhai and Billimoria.

For defendants 5, 6, 7, and 8 : Mr. D. M. Colah and Mr J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs Pestonji Rustim. Kola and Co.

Mr. Justice Davar delivered Judgment in the case, in which the plaintiff the Official Assignee prayed that the probate of the will of the deceased Moroba Vithoba, granted to the defendants, might be revoked; that the defendants might be ordered to deliver up the probate granted to them, and that a receiver should be appointed.

The plaintiff said that the insolvent Mukund's estate was vested in him on the 9th February 1895. Moroba Vithoba Patell, Mukund's father, was an agriculturist, who died in Bombay on the 18th August 1897, leaving twelve pieces of Toka tenure land at Sewri, admeasuring about 24,000 square yards, two chawls at Sewri, and a dwelling house. In the petition for probate made by Damaji and Krishnabai, these properties were valued at Rs. 16,488; but in fact the value was very much higher. The defendants 1 and 2 were in possession of the property. The will was fraudulent, and was forged in collusion with the insolvent. Nos. 1 and 2 were appointed by it sole executors; the property was declared to be self-acquired; the insolvent was disinherited for alleged misbehaviour; and the property was bequeathed to certain of the defendants The will did not appear to show the genuine signature of the testator Moroba; and it was forged with the object of protecting the property from the creditors of the insolvent. The property was ancestral. If the will be not genuine, the insolvent became entitled, in any event, to one equal undivided moiety of the property subject to the maintenance charges of the defendant widows, Krishnabai and Bayabai, No. 2 and 9, who were not represented by counsel at the hearing. The plaintiff, therefore, claimed to be entitled, on behalf of the creditors, to that moiety.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, decussed all the important events that took place previous to the 9th January 1901, when Mukund got his personal discharge from the Insolvency Court. Narielwalla, a creditor, lay quiet for nearly five years. The Official Assignee, who was merely a figure head in this case, slept over his rights, which later on he vigorously asserted for five years. About the latter end of 1905, Government began acquiring lands at Sewri, and the value of lands rose considerably. The Official Assignee, always ready to lend his name to all proceedings which might bring monies to his office and commission to himself, provided he could do so without risk to his own pocket, gave a warrant to Narielwalla's solicitors to appear for him before the Special Collector and press his claim for Mukund's half share in the lands belonging to Moroba's estate, which were then under acquisition. Before the Collector, Narielwalla impeached the genuineness of the will, and the only material he had for instructing his legal adviser to charge the members of Moroba's family with a serious criminal offence was the very trumpery report of Mr. Bapuji Dinanath, an expert in handwriting. The latter gave the very valuable opinion in his report, saying that the signature on Moroba's will did not agree with the other handwritings produced before him. The theory that Moroba's will was a forgery lay dormant for nearly six years. Then it revived, and revived with a vigour that must have been most gratifying to Narielwalla; A gentleman claiming to be a scientific expert in handwriting was engaged; the services of the Artistic Photo-enlarging Company were called into requisition; the records of the Collector and of the Registrar of Assurances were ransacked, and Moroba's signatures, extending over a period of thirty years, were collected and photographed. In September 1907, elaborate reports from the scientific expert and Messrs. Kanga and Patel, in the name of the Official Assignee, were hurled at the devoted head of an old woman of 70 and simple minded agriculturists in the shape of a letter, which stated that the signature to the alleged will was a forgery.

His Lordship had no desire to say anything offensive either of the plaintiff or his solicitors. The plaintiff must, however, remember that he was an officer holding a very high position and before he allowed letters to go out, deliberately stating therein that they were written under his instructions, it was his duty to see that his name was not used for improper purposes. The allegation that Moroba's will was a forgery rested solely on the evidence of Mr. D. D. Kanga and Mr. Bapuji on the assumption that they were experts in handwriting. His Lordship emphatically refused to accept that assumption. He commented on the evidence at considerable length, and said that Narielwalla's only object in the litigation appeared to have been to extort money by involving the defendants in expensive litigation. It was a most oppressive litigation against the defendants. On the day the plaint was affirmed, Narielwalla had made an affidavit in support of an application for a receiver. The allegation of waste therein was false to the knowledge of Narielwalla. The scheme seemed to have been to deprive Damaji and Krishnabai of all control over the property, to take away from them even the rents and profits, so that they might not have one single rupee to fight the suit against the plaintiff. The scheme only succeeded in part, but the proceedings did not reflect any credit on those responsible for them.

His Lordship, in conclusion, said that this was a most sordid suit; and it was only the whole-hearted, but at the same time most judicious, advocacy of Mr. Inverarity that gave it at the hearing an adventitious air of respectability, which it at no time possessed.

His Lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

CLAIM FOR RENT.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

MAHADEO SHANKAR VS. DAMODAR BALKRISHNA.

For plaintiff-appellant—Mr. Samarth.

For defendant-respondent—Mr. Coyaji.

Plaintiff in this case sued the defendant for rent, alleging that he is the tenant of the plaintiff. Defendant on the other hand denied this relationship and contended that the part of the house for which plaintiff claimed rent did not belong to him and that the suit was untenable without an establishment of plaintiff's ownership. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Dapoli, who awarded plaintiff's claim. In appeal, the District Judge of Ratnagiri reversed the decree of the Court of first instance and rejected plaintiff's claim. He said he cannot agree with the Sub-Judge that there was merely a hope or an expectation on the part of the plaintiff that he would become owner of a moiety of the house. From a consideration of the whole of the evidence he came to the conclusion that plaintiff had no claims, and dismissed the appeal. Against this, a second appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships, after reviewing the evidence in the case, observed that as pointed out by the pleader for the respondent, plaintiff was in a dilemma. If the document relied on would operate to extinguish the defendant's interest in the property, it cannot be used because of the statutory objection. If it does not operate to extinguish the interest, that interest, their Lordships said, would still remain and plaintiff's suit must fail.

The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

AN ESCAPE FROM GOAL.

His Worship sentenced one Isak Husein Mahomedali to seven days' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of escaping from custody from Yerrowda Jail. It appeared from the evidence that the accused, who was serving a term of imprisonment in the gaol, ran away and came to his father in Bombay. The accused alleged that he was hard-worked there and therefore he ran away from the gaol. His father made him over to the police, saying he should serve out the remaining part of the sentence. The Magistrate sentenced as above.

Shavakshah Kambatta, a Parsee, was fined Rs. 15 for disobeying orders of the Police by breaking the line of vehicles at Queen's Road on the evening of the 11th instant.

MAZAGON.

Before Rao Bahadur Setalwad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

DANGEROUS MOTOR DRIVING.

Inspector Bodley charged Mr. Dunkerley with driving his motor-car near Chowpatty Level-Crossing in such a manner and at a speed so great as to endanger the safety of the public, on the evening of the 11th instant. The evidence showed that when Mr. Dunkerley approached the level-crossing, the gates were closed, and he took his car out of the line. Mr. Dunkerley pleaded guilty and said that he did not know that by doing so he was breaking the law.

The Magistrate warned and discharged Mr. Dunkerley.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. R. S. Powalla and J. F. Joshi

Their Worships disposed of 13 cases, the majority of which were against bullock cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs. J. B. Petit and P. N. Wadia.

Their Worships disposed of about 40 cases. Before the same Bench, one Deojee Khetsy was charged with being found in the Small Causes Court compound after sunset on Monday without being able to give a satisfactory excuse for his presence there. Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—I read through your columns the substance of the lecture delivered by Mr. Subedar under the auspices of the Students' Union. The lecture so far as I know is the first of its type in which a Hindu student, disregarding all family difficulties, has shown courage in publicly denouncing Hindu conservatism which borders on selfishness. Mr. Subedar and the speakers who followed him have dwelt at length on the point that caste system should be abolished and inter-marriages promoted, but before a man accepts the principle of wholesale abolition of castes, he is confronted with one great question regarding vegetarianism. Do those who preach wholesale abolition of caste, also preach inter-marriages between vegetarians and non-vegetarians? How are the vegetarians to keep connections with Gaud Saraswat Brahmins or the Prabhus of the Deccan? How can the vegetarians afford to intermarry with Girassia families of Gujarat? It is impossible for a man with ordinary means to have separate arrangements as regards food in one and the same family. Even if a man is in a position to allow this, it is not desirable that a wife and a husband should lose all pleasure of sitting at a common table for their meals. Next point of importance was about the lack of spirit which social reformers in India have shown. With regret I have to note that it is not so much the leaders of social reform who are to be blamed as our other educated men who are as it were enemies of social reform. Persons having taken their degrees in our *alma mater* are staunch allies of caste. They stick to caste like a leech. The cause of social reform will be furthered hundredfold if these graduates maintain strict neutrality and leave off working in co-operation with caste. In conclusion, I should like to request my brethren to take a deep interest in social reform. Their energies will be far better rewarded if they are spent for the cause of Social Reform rather than that of politics. Let us know that our so-called inferiors have equal claims to demand their rights from us, just as we have from our rulers, and we can expect good treatment from our rulers only if we have the liberality to treat the depressed as our equals. Let us always remember the following golden rule. "Do unto others as thou wouldst be done by."—Yours etc.,

A STUDENT.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE REFORMS.

Anjuman-i-Islam's Representation.

THE following letter from the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, has been forwarded to the Secretary to the Bombay Government, General Department :—

SIR,—The Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, on behalf of the Musulmans of this Presidency, takes this opportunity of again gratefully acknowledging the spirit of liberality with which the political rights and privileges of the people of this country are proposed to be extended by associating them to a larger scale in the administration of the Government of this country. This Anjuman had submitted a representation, dated the 21st December, 1907, to Government on this subject, and while generally adhering to the views expressed therein, the Anjuman begs to submit the following further representation for the consideration of Government.

The Anjuman has learnt with satisfaction that it is proposed to make the representation of the Musalmans on the Councils and on other Representative bodies, under the proposed reforms, real and substantial, and not illusory or nominal, and that proper steps are proposed to be taken to secure to them these rights. The Anjuman considers it hardly necessary to assure Government that the object of the Musalmans is to work in harmony with all other sections of the population of India, but at the same time it is desirous of properly and adequately safeguarding the interests of the Musalman community, not merely in proportion to their numbers but also with due regard to their social and political importance.

The Anjuman ventures to submit that under existing conditions and in the present state of feeling among the general body of two nationalities—Hindus and Musalmans—the system of electorates, recommended in the despatch of the Secretary of State, would lead to constant friction, heart-burnings and complaints, and besides a joint electorate, consisting of Hindus and Musalmans under such conditions, would not result in the election of those Musalmans who would most represent the views of our community.

Under the proposed scheme the electoral machinery at every stage would be controlled by an overwhelming non-Musalman majority. In the electorates of the kind proposed, the Anjuman apprehends that every effort would be made to divide Musalman votes and thus to return to the electoral colleges and finally to the Councils only such Musalmans as would be acceptable to the majority. The Anjuman begs most respectfully to submit that the denominational element should be carried down to the very base, the first voting unit, and that it should necessarily be carried to the intemediary agency, the electoral colleges. These colleges should be authorized to select from amongst their own number representatives to the Councils, whether Imperial or Provincial.

It is suggested in some quarters that choice of the electors should not be restricted to electing Musulmans only, but they should be left free to elect a non-Musalman if they like. The Anjuman cannot agree with this view on principle. If all the other electorates are restricted to electing one of their own number, such as the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the University of Bombay and the Chamber of Commerce, or restricted to persons residing within certain territorial limits, such as the Local Boards of Northrn and Southern Divisions, etc., the Anjuman cannot see why an exception is suggested in the case of Musalman electorates only. If restrictions of this kind were removed from all the other electorates, it would be a different matter, but so long as these restrictions exist in the case of other bodies, the Anjuman submits that an exception should not be made in the case of Musalman electorates only, and these should be permitted to elect representatives only from amongst their own number.

The Anjuman further submits that, in dealing with the question of the number of seats to be allotted to Musalmans in the Legislative Councils, the despatch of the Secretary of State underrates the claim of the Musalmans by suggesting that their representation on such Councils should be considered in correspondence to their proportion to the total population of the country. The Anjuman regrets that this does not give any weight to nor takes any cognizance of, the importance of our community to which it is entitled on account of their position, social, traditional and political considerations. The Anjuman submits that it should be acknowledged as a principle that in no case is the representation of our community in the Councils to be less than what is commensurate to the proportion of their population.

As regards the appointment of Indians to the Executive Councils, the Anjuman consider such a measure as a surest way of creating popular confidence in the administration of the country, and trusts that in such appointments the claims of the members of our community will be adequately considered and recognised.

We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants, Currimbhai Ebrahim, President, Anjuman-i-Islam; Abde Ali M. Kajiji, and Jaffar Rahimtoola, Hon. Secretaries, Anjuman-i-Islam.

A COLLISION AT DHOBI-TALAO.

Death of a Parsee Girl.

A collision occurred yesterday morning at about 10 o'clock near Dhobi-Talao between a motor-car, a tram-car and a lorry, when a Parsee girl named Manekbai Cawasji Godiwalla, who was walking near was seriously injured. She was taken to the G. T. Hospital for treatment, where she succumbed to her injuries, in the afternoon. Mr. Lambert, the acting Coroner, held an inquest in the evening, when the body of the deceased girl was identified by her mother. Further inquiry was postponed

Y. W. C. A.

A Drawing Room Meeting.

A Drawing Room Meeting was held last evening in connection with the Young Women's Christian Association of India, Burma and Ceylon, at Lady Muir-Mackenzie's bungalow, Ridge Road, Bombay. The Right Rev. Dr. Edwin James Palmer, Bishop of Bombay, presided. There were a large number of ladies present, including Miss Clarke, Lady Muir-Mackenzie, Lady Warrender, Lady Hughes, Mrs. Procter, Miss Rutherford, Mrs. Beaman, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Miss Fellowes.

Miss Hunter from Madras first addressed the meeting. She said that nowadays they believed in inventions and did not scoff at them as people used to do formerly. She believed that the nation who lost the power of dreaming and lived a sordid life would come to grief sooner or later. Nations should lead a life of love for others and self-sacrifice. This the Young Women's Christian Association was doing. This Society was founded in Great Britain about 50 years ago. It had a four-fold policy, namely that of spiritual, physical, intellectual and moral development. The Society had done most useful work in the past, and it had a great future. It had a strong band of workers. It took in members without any distinction of creed or consideration of rank. The Society was originally intended for servant-girls, but subsequently it developed into one for all women. The headquarters of the Society were in Bombay, where about fifteen years ago it was practically unknown. But now it had 10,000 members. It had fine buildings in Bombay, Calcutta and other important cities, and small buildings in several towns in the country. The Society worked on the maxim : Prevention is better than cure. There was a great thirst nowadays among Indian women for knowledge, which they should try to satisfy. She was glad to say that in Calcutta the Government encouraged the members of the Society by preferring them as typists. The Society was paying great attention to the moral, spiritual, physical and intellectual development of girls. Efforts were also made to bring about an 'esprit de corps.' Besides they had camps sometimes during the year, where members could meet. They also hoped to open a training hall for girls in Calcutta. The work of the Society was enormous. There was so much to do, and so few to do it. They wanted more workers. She appealed to them to assist the Society in its work in any way they could. For instance, those who had travelled over remote parts of the world could enlighten these members of the Society, who had not travelled, with an account of what they had seen. She concluded with once more appealing to those present and others to assist the Society in the noble work it was doing.

Miss Lindsay from Rangoon gave an idea of the work done in that city. The Rangoon branch was the baby branch of the Society and was the farthest off. It was only nine years old. A branch was especially needed in Burma, as girls came there strangers from Calcutta and other places. The work there was started by Scottish ladies, who subsequently appealed to any society to take up the work. The Y. W. C. A. took up the work, which it was eminently fitted to do. Mrs. McGregor gave Rs. 60,000 for founding a Home there. The great problem there was that of housing the girls, and they wanted an annexe there. There was also an institute there where the girls could meet stranger girls.

The Lord Bishop, addressing the meeting, said the previous speakers had very admirably given an idea of the work done by the Society. The Society did so many things, that those who wished to help the Society could do at least one of them. His Lordship would not say it, but he suspected that they in India exercised themselves in providing more pleasure than in England. There was only one real joy in the world, and that was the joy of serving others. They had read in books of the joy of serving others, but by only reading of it they could not realise the full force of that truth. It could be fully realised only by doing it. People whom they were bound to help were those who most wanted help. His Lordship concluded by recommending those present to see the work done by the Society and help it.

PROFESSOR ROSS'S LECTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall thank you to give publicity to the following facts in to-morrow's issue of your widely circulated paper so that incidents of the nature described by me may not recur in future.

To cause no personal disappointment I purchased from Messrs. S. Rose and Co. a ticket for a reserved seat to hear Dr. Ross's lecture on Malaria at the Empire Theatre on the 22nd instant, but when I entered the building I found to my great surprise that my reserved seat had already been occupied by some one else and that I had to content myself with occupying another very much in the rear.

I may mention that many other gentlemen (including Europeans) experienced the same inconvenience. The explanation rendered by the ushers and the occupants of our seats was so unsatisfactory that I cannot help ventilating the grievance through the columns of your paper trusting that those gentlemen who organized the lecture will be kind enough to enquire into the matter so that the confidence of the public may not be shaken in future in regard to reserved seats. I beg to subscribe myself "One of the disappointed."

D. V. JOSHI.

WEDDING AT LAHORE.

Angelo—Sprague.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 23.

The wedding of Brigadier-General F. W. P. Angelo and Miss Sprague of Melbourne was celebrated quietly, owing to the absence of the bride's relatives, at the Cathedral at Lahore on Monday. The church was tastefully decorated with palms and the service was fully choral. Only a small number of particular friends were present, including among others the Lieutenant-Governor and the Misses Dane, and a contingent of Cavalry officers, who formed an arch of steel with their swords as the bride and bridegroom left the church. The bride was accompanied by only one bridesmaid, Miss Polden, niece of the bridegroom, whose brother, Major J. C. C. Angelo of the Punjab Commission, acted as bestman. The bride was married from the house of Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Parker, friends of the bride's family. A reception was held afterwards at the house of Mr. Justice Robertson, which was kindly lent for the occasion, and Brigadier-General and Mrs. Angelo left by the Calcutta mail for England, via Australia and America.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

The Laver Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEBRUARY 23.

The Royal Fusiliers met the Cheshires in the final this evening in the Laver Hockey Cup Tournament. Thousands of spectators witnessed the match. In the principal shamiana Brigadier-General Mackenzie Kennedy was "At Home" to the distinguished throng, among whom were His Highness the Sahebzada and the Hon'ble the Resident.

Soon after commencement of play it became obvious that the Cheshires were the better team. Their splendid combination was coupled with sound defence, which the Fusiliers could not penetrate successfully, whilst the fine attacks by the forwards repeatedly took the play in the Fusiliers' circle and three goals were scored before half time. Upon this the Fusiliers broke down, and the Cheshires pressing brought up their score 5 to love.

The Hon'ble the Resident, at the termination of the day's play, made an excellent speech, in which he praised the donor of the cup. Mr. S. Laver, for his sporting instincts in adding miniature replicas for the Fusiliers, last year's holders. He commented upon the fact that two Indian and two civilian teams entered this year, which helped to establish a record entry. He touched upon the keenness noticeable among the competitors, and specially referred to the sporting spirit of the team which came all the way from Kamptee.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

OFFICERS AND SAILING COMMITTEE FOR THE SEASON 1908-9.

Commodore :—C T R Scovell, Esq.

Elected by General Committee :—The Hon. Mr. L. P. Russell; Capt. S. G. D. Andrews, R. N. R.; Comdr. T. A. L. de Berry, R.I.M.; Mr. Edgar Faulkner, Major C. R. Hoskyn, R.E. and, Major Winter, R.A.M.C.

Elected by Yacht Owners :—Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins; Capt. H. A. L. Hepper, R.E.; Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth; Capt. C. W. Holmes; and Capt. R. St. J. Gillespie, R.E.

Honorary Member :—Lieut. Q. B. Preston Thomas, R.N. Honorary Measurer :—Capt. W. F. Potts. Handicappers :—The Commodore; Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins, ; Major Winter, R.A M.C.; Capt C. W. Holmes; and Lieut. Q. B. Preston Thomas R. N. Honorary Secretary :—J. R. Needham.

FIRST DAY.

Saturday, 27th February, 1909.

H. W. 6 15 p. m. (S. T.)

H. E. Lord Curzon's Challenge Cup Race for yachts of any size belonging to the R. B. Y. C.; I. Y. R. U. time allowance for rating. The winning yacht will become holder of the Cup for the year. Entrance fee, Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 150; Second Prize Rs. 75; Course No. 13. Distance 17·6 miles. Start at 3 p.m.

Handicap Race.—For B. Class Yachts. Entrance fee Rs. 7·8 First prize, Rs. 60; Second prize, Rs. 30. Course No. 38. Distance 10·16 miles. Start at 3-15 p.m.

Handicap Race.—For C. Class Yachts. Entrance fee Rs. 5 First prize, Rs. 50; Second prize, Rs. 25; Third prize, Rs. 15. Course No. 38. Distance 10·16 miles. Start at 3-30 p.m.

Race.—For Ships' Boats, Service Rig. Entrance fee Rs. 3. First prize, Rs. 30; Second prize Rs. 20; Third prize Rs. 10; Fourth prize Rs. 5. Course No. 11. Distance 8·8 miles. Start at 4 p.m.

RACQUETS.

TUESDAY.

HANDICAP SINGLES—SEMI-FINAL.

Capt. K. J. W. Leather (—7) beat P. M. D. Sanderson (—6)—15—11, 12—15, 7—15, 15—8, 15—6.

HANDICAP DOUBLES—FINAL.

Col. B. B. Russell..... } beat { P. M. D. Sanderson.
H. W. Fosbery (scr)... } { R. D. England (—8)
10—15, 15—9, 15—3, 15—9.

WEDNESDAY.

12 Noon—FINAL OF SINGLES HANDICAP.

Col. B. B. Russell (+4) v. Capt. K. J. W. Leather (—7).

2 P.M.—FINAL OF PUBLIC SCHOOL PAIRS.

Harrow	v.	Malverns.
Capt. M. O. Clarke ..		P. M. D. Sanderson.
R. M. Laverton.....		B. C. Reede.

THURSDAY.

2 P.M.—OPEN SINGLES.

Capt. J. G. Greig v. Capt. M. O. Clarke.

BOMBAY RACES.

Ninth Extra Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

Time and Order of Running.

1st Race—The Arab Dealers Pony Consolation Plate, 3-45 p.m.

2nd Race—The Kensington Plate, 4-15 p.m.

3rd Race—The Thannah Plate, 4-45 p.m.

4th Race—The Doncaster Plate, 5-15 p.m.

5th Race—The Parel Plate, 5-45 p.m.

6th Race—The Ascot Plate, 6-15 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A Special Train leaves

Colaba ...	...	...	3-10 p.m.	Standard Time.
Church Gate ...	...	...	3-15 p.m.	
Grant Road ...	...	...	3-22 p.m.	
Arrives at Mahaluxmi		...	3-26 p.m.	

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, February 23.

A QUERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In comparing the results of last year's racing during the Bombay Races with this year's, I find last year's results were done in better time. Can any one explain this?—Yours, etc.,

INQUIRER.

FIRE IN A JUTE PRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 23.

A fire occurred in the Atlas Jute Press here this morning. The damage is covered by insurance.

A CELEBRATED BEAUTY

Head Pains, Gout, Lassitude —

Readers *see for themselves* that those in a position to *pick and choose*—whether they are Royal Personages, popular celebrities, experienced doctors, nurses, athletes, &c.—without exception *unhesitatingly select* Phosferine as the one certain remedy for all nervous disorders. All these distinguished people positively attribute their increased energy, efficiency, or prowess, to the revitalising potency of Phosferine, and their opinion is again confirmed by the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Una de Louth, who finds the wonderful tonic imparts such a delightful feeling of youthful vigour, that she can retain her good looks without the least trouble. Mrs. Una de Louth is deeply grateful for the inestimable service Phosferine rendered her in completely curing gouty head pains, and so effectually dispelling the nervous depression and lassitude which endangered her exceptional beauty, that she has kindly permitted us to publish her happy experience of Phosferine for the benefit of other readers.

Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes :—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods.

I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Quinsy
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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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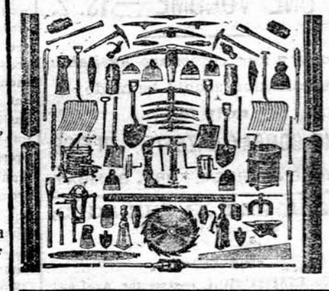
Messrs KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.



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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1909.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING ON EMIGRATION.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING, who may be credited with having studied to some extent Imperial requirements, holds some sound and practical views on the subject of the present methods by which emigration to our Colonies is organised, and the suggestions he has to make thereon being based on a proper appreciation of character, are all the more worthy of consideration. Mr. Kipling's ideas on the subject are set forth in some recent correspondence that he had with Colonel Lamb, of the Emigration Department of the Salvation Army. He does not consider that emigration is at present conducted in a way that produces the most satisfactory results. "There never was an Empire that offered such opportunities to all men as ours," he remarks, but adds, "I sometimes think that there never was an Empire whose people took less advantage of those opportunities." Mr. Kipling disapproves of the ways of the political economist who would deal with mankind in masses and not as men and distinguishable beings. "Everything in the world is a one man job," he says. The emigrants are chiefly composed of town-bred people, in fact, almost entirely so, and to transport this town-bred community on to what Mr. Kipling styles "raw land" is a mistake which is so often a cause of failure where success was confidently anticipated. He therefore suggests that the Salvation Army who conduct a large enterprise in emigration and who are accustomed to handling these people of the towns should "press forward settlement by townships or villages, sending out families to an already half developed section, and if any of them choose to get away further on, on their own initiative, to let them go." "It is not much trouble after all," says Mr. Kipling, "than one would take for an imported horse or dog which one wanted to see do well."

The idea of course is that the settlers already established would help the new hands to get accustomed to their changed surroundings as well as helping them through that first period of residence in a strange land, when the feeling of loveliness and home sickness are more difficult to overcome. When acclimatised and more reconciled, the new settlers of enterprise and energy would move out further to "the raw land" which they might with their already acquired experience turn to good account. It is thought that under some such system emigration might be carried out with more satisfactory results than has attended the organisation of this most important national enterprize up to the present. The object of emigration is to transport those of the working classes who are unable to get a livelihood in the United Kingdom, to British soil overseas where permanent and remunerative employment can be obtained. Mr. Herbert Samuel, the Under-Secretary at the Home Office, when addressing the Northern Liberal Federation recently, stated that emigration "was a counsel of despair." It is not however probable that the genuine working man out of employment and unable to obtain it will be deterred by Mr. Samuel's utterances from seeking a livelihood overseas. He cannot moreover have much faith in a statesman during whose tenure of office as Under-Secretary, immigration has been deliberately encouraged. The genuine working man will not be fooled to stay and starve while awaiting the advent of the millennium, hinted at by Mr. Samuel when there shall be an assured international peace, shorter hours of labour, and large national works of a productive kind; in other words a state of socialism.

As a further inducemeut to stay in the country Mr. Samuel announced that the Local Government Board had already sanctioned the expenditure of £2,364,000 to relieve the present distress and that this was but a beginning of even greater things to come. It is not the Radical policy to "draft out the first eleven," as Mr. Kipling puts it, "and so give the second eleven a chance." The numbers emigrating to our Colonies in 1907 amounted to 212,672 and to other countries 183,000. The former figures might be very considerably increased while the latter were proportionately reduced if emigration to our Colonies received more support and encouragement from the Home Government and was run on more practical lines; part of the large sums that the Government is spending in doles to help the unemployed might be more profitably invested in helping emigration. This system of State doles can only afford temporary relief, while there are thousands of genuine working men willing enough to emigrate to the Colonies where population is so much required. But it is not the policy of the Radical to help our overseas Empire to get these men, it is calling for and so much in need of, because they do not wish to part with them; they bid them stay, hinting, if not promising, a coming millennium of Socialism. It is well for the Empire that emigration is conducted in a great measure under the auspices of philanthropic bodies as a private enterprise and is not dependent on those holding the views of Mr. Samuel, M. P. There is no question of a graver nature, at present occupying the minds of Australian statesmen than that of immigration; it outweighs all others in importance. Mr. Watson, the ex-Labour leader in the Commonwealth, declares that "first and last and all the time, it is bound up with defence." How far the security of our Eastern possessions may be affected by the determination of the island continent to be a White Australia and a nation in arms, the future, will disclose.

WASTE OF INFANT LIFE AND HOW TO CHECK IT.

It is well known that in France population is almost stationary, which is due to a variety of causes, the chief being the waste of infant life. In England also something like this unsatisfactory state prevails, for the average death-rate of infants under one year of age is 147 there, while in France it is only a trifling higher—149. In England this high rate of infantile mortality is to a certain extent compensated by other causes, and the rate of increase of population is nearly 12 per thousand as against one and a half in France. Still the high death-rate among little children, if it is allowed to go on unchecked, will surely bring about in time gradual depopulation as in France. The annual rate of increase of population in England has already declined ten and a half per cent. in the last thirty years, that is, from 14·56 to 12·1. The problem of heavy infantile mortality is thus a formidable one in England, and ought to attract the serious attention of all. How to lessen this mortality is not easy, but we can at least study the methods adopted by France to decrease it, and from that study deduce a lesson. Dr. Janet Lane-Claypon, in a very timely article in the recent *Nineteenth Century*, expounds the French method of preventing the deaths of infants and recommends its adoption in England. The chief point in this method is what is called "Consultation des Nourcissons" whereby mothers are instructed in the proper methods of feeding their infants, for it was found that diarrhœa and imperfect nutrition was the great scourge of infant life. Those who took advantage of the large maternity hospitals in Paris were required to bring their babies once a week to the hospital, the object being to have all the babies born in such hospitals kept strictly under medical supervision. By this means the mothers were instructed in the proper care of their infants, and the practical use of this instruction tested from week to week by the state of these infants. Mothers were instructed to feed their babies naturally up till they were six to nine months of age, and only in special cases was artificial feeding, that is feeding by other milk than the mother's own, allowed.

These "consultations" have proved of immense advantage in France, where they have reduced the death-rate among little infants under one year of age considerably. Dr. Lane-Claypon strongly urges such a system to be introduced in England. "The young mothers of this generation are, many of them, profoundly ignorant in all matters connected with babies. They do not know the importance of breast-feeding; they do not know the dangers of stale milk nor how to obviate them. They are unable to detect the first signs of impending trouble. They want teaching by those who do know. The day has gone by when the sources of enlightenment were the grandmother and the nurse. Regular systematic supervision by a competent medical man or woman is an essential in the life of an infant, and this must be coupled with careful instruction of the mothers." A few pioneers have, we are told, already started work in this direction in England; but the movement must be widespread in order to be fully efficacious. "There can be very little doubt that the extraordinary results obtained in France are due to the combination of medical supervision of the healthy babies, the increased breast-feeding and the supply of reliable milk." Nor is the cost of all this very great as Dr. Lane-Claypon shows. In Bombay the problem of infant mortality is even more serious than in England or France, for the mortality is nearly seven times that prevailing in the latter countries. But we doubt whether this method of "consultations," strongly recommended by Dr. Lane-Claypon, can be of much use here looking to the utterly ignorant mass of persons and their varying castes and creeds and prejudices. But in an intelligent community like the Parsi for instance, this method can be tried with good results and we recommend this striking article to medical men of that community specially.

THE SOLANO SYSTEM OF TARGETS.

The fact that the Army Council has not only approved but commended the target system devised by Mr. Solano stamps it with the distinction of being an invention with possibilities. Mr. Solano does not claim to be the inventor of the system, but much hard work by him has improved it beyond recognition. Ordinary target practice has been condemned as unsatisfactory as a training for war and the form of shooting at the bullseye target now constitutes only about five per cent of the training of foreign conscripts. The new system, it is explained, does not wish entirely to do away with bullseye firing but rather to supplement this form of shooting by another at which men may be induced to pass an annual standard of efficiency set by the authorities which would enable them to be trained in the principles of modern collective firing and fire tactics, so that they would always be available as partly trained recruits for Home Defence, who could rapidly be made into efficient soldiers in time of emergency. The reasons which make the bullseye target useless for modern war training are clear and have relation to the great change in war conditions which has occurred in comparatively recent times. The bullseye mark is an extremely distinct, easily visible and usually stationary target. It is the sharpest colour contrast imaginable—black against white. This combination of colours is that least affected by atmospheric influence over distance. Under former war conditions this target was a good medium for musketry training, because men fought massed together in close ranks at very short ranges. Fifty years ago the decisive limit of rifle fire was only 150 yards—men therefore usually fired point-blank. Not only were the targets which an enemy presented in battle close range marks but they were also distinct and easily visible. Men dressed in bright colours with flashing accoutrements and they usually stood upright in fighting. Under these conditions a slow deliberate aim was possible for war targets were practically stationary marks in that they were constantly in view of the firer. Therefore the bullseye mark served well enough for war training. Fighting conditions, however, have entirely changed, and generally speaking bullseye practice is useless when long range firing is wanted when eye training, distance judging and rapid fire become the three essentials of training. The Solano system has received the highest praise and its capability of being used both on full and miniature ranges enhances its value greatly. A scheme is in preparation for practical tests to be compared with results under the old condition and the effect should be the casting of considerable light on an old controversy and, we think, a step towards a more rational system of rifle practice.

COLONEL G. M. PORTER, Mint Master, Calcutta, retires next October.

MR. J. G. FULLTHORPE, Engineer, Calcutta Fire Brigade, died at Calcutta on Sunday morning of small-pox.

THE "Empire" reports that a Jute Mill assistant, named John Martin, who had been suffering from insomnia, is missing.

THE marriage took place at Balasore, on the 20th instant, of Mr. E. Williams of Ghaziabad to Miss M. Blaker, daughter of Mr. H. B. Blaker, Medical Department.

WE learn that Lieutenant-Colonel H. Bonham Carter, R.E., late Agent of the Madras Railway, returning to India on the expiration of his leave and not proceeding to China as previously announced.

MR. HAKIM, Third Judge of the Small Cause Court, Bombay, has been given by Government an extension of service for another year. The Bar took this opportunity of congratulating him on the concession allowed by Government to so popular a Judge.

A MARRIAGE took place at Dacca on the 17th instant between Mr. J. T. Rankin, Secretary, Board of Revenue, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and Miss M. Macdonald, daughter of the late Chief Engineer to the same Government.

A CORRESPONDENT informs the "Times" that when the 2nd Battalion of the King's African Rifles were ordered recently from Nyassaland to Somaliland it was necessary to arrange for their transport in a German boat. There is no British line running down the coast south of Zanzibar, and only a slow monthly boat of the British India line running monthly between Aden and Zanzibar. The German boat "Prinzessin" was therefore called upon to supply the deficiency. The German boats are liable to heavy penalties if their mails are late in Berlin. The British Government had therefore to pay the mail fine and extra demurrage for the detention of the ship at Berbera, which is not a port of call, in addition to the charge for the transport of the troops.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

SKATING.

Football Notes.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

THE English climate does not lend itself to the development of champion skaters, nevertheless many good judges consider that in F. W. Dix (amateur champion) we possess a real flier. Others do not place him anywhere near the Continental cracks and it would really be interesting to have the matter tested. Mr. Dix recently skated 1½ miles over a course with three sharp turns, in 4mins. 37secs. which is claimed as a world's record. In addition, it may be added that Mr. Dix had no chance for practice on the ice, and which was soft through a thaw. It is difficult to compare this performance with the best of the Continental records, as the conditions are so different. Their races are on oval tracks (like our athletic tracks) while the distances are in meters, the ice harder and better, and, above all, they have opportunties for practice on the ice. One of the best amateur skaters the United States ever produced was J. F. Donoghue of Newbury, who, when in England in 1890, skated 1½ miles at Lingay Fen in 4mins. 46secs., just eight seconds slower than James Bates (professional) accomplished at Lilleport in 1901. Donoghue was really better over a longer journey than at sprint skating. Indeed, the writer (who was never faster than 11½secs. for 100 yards run) was able to lead Donoghue for 70 to 80 yards in races on the Husdon at Newbury in the early nineties. Naturally the runner is able to get up speed much quicker than a skater, his spiked shoes getting a grand grip on the ice. Donoghue was undoubtedly a great distance man, as shown by his 100 miles record of 7hrs. 11mins. 38secs. at Stamford, Connecticut, U. S. A., in 1893. His great staying power was partly due to a very easy style and it was a pleasure to watch him skim the ice with long graceful strokes and his hands clasped behind his back.

CONTINENTAL RECORDS.

When we come to Continenetal times our records do not appear to amount to much. For instance, in the International races at Davos Platz a few days ago O. Mathieson skated 1,500 meters (1,639 yards) in 2mins. 21secs. On this form he would do the full mile in about 2mins. 34secs. or 2mins. 35secs. J. J. Eden is credited with even a more wonderful record, viz. 1500 metres in 2 mins. 25 2-5secs. at Hamar, Norway, in 1895, this being on a circular track. When we turn to the full mile records, we find that J. S. Johnson (a great cyclist) is credited with 2mins. 45secs. at Minneapolis, U.S.A., in 1895. Then H. Hagen did 2mins. 47 2-5 secs. in Sweden in 1892, while what seems more remarkable still is the record of 2mins. 58secs. by H. McCormick, the great Canadian skater, on a track 14 laps to the mile at St. John, New Brunswick, in 1887. Besides these, mention may be made of a straight away record with wind, of 2mins. 12 3 5 secs. by Tim Donoghue at Newbury, U. S. A., in 1887. This, of course, is only a record of its kind while Tim Donoghue was never the equal to his younger brother Joe. From all this it is possible to gather that Mathieson, the present best man on the Continent, is equal to one mile on a circular track (3 or 4 laps to mile) in about 2 mins. 35secs. Against this Dix skated 1 1/2 miles in 4mins. 37 secs. with three sharp turns. It is reasonable to conclude that he would get one mile, with two turns, in 3mins., so that given full opportunity for practice he might hold his own against the best.

What the National Skating Association ought to do is to alter the conditions under which our races are held, and bring them into line with Continental methods. We should then be able to make fair comparisons and when a promising man came to the fore it would be advisable to send him to the Continent for practice and the championships.

PROFESSIONAL RUNNERS.

The interest in professional running has been wonderfully increased through the Olympic Games and a really strong Professional Association would have a big chance of flourishing if formed now. The latest item of importance in connection with pedestrianism is that Fred Appleby, of London, contemplates embracing professionalism. He is engaged in the mechanical side of dentistry, but evidently thinks he can see good money in pedestrianism for a time. Undoubtedly there is and the suprising part of it is that more amateurs do not cross the line. There is little doubt the public would support Marathon Races between the world's best runners, if such events were promoted in London. No one appears to have the enterprise however, consequently we have Shrubb of England and White of Ireland seeking fame in America, while Appleby hopes to sail for Canada on Feb. 11th. In the meantime, Aldridge is idle and he would be wise to follow Appleby's example. It is understood the latter will be associated with "Ap" Parker, who has piloted Corinthian Football teams in South Africa and other English "Soccer" teams in Canada. To return to Appleby, he created his world's record of 1 hour 20 mins. 4 3-5 secs. in 1902. After a long retirement he was tempted to train for the Olympic Games Marathon, and though he broke down in both the trial and actual race, he showed up prominently at about 20 miles. He is very light and apparently fragile and could not stand much racing. Properly handled, however, he might be capable of a very fine performance at 15 or 20 miles. In his record race at 15 miles, (when he outfinished Shrubb in the last lap) he ran his last mile in 5 mins. 12 3-5 secs., which is fast running at the end of a record breaking race.

A VEGETARIAN ATHLETE.

Emil R. Voigt of Manchester, the present four miles amateur champion runner of England and winner of the five miles race at the Olympic Games, belongs to the small band of athletes who thrive on a non-flesh diet. Just how good Voigt is we do not know at present, for so far he has not met J. E. Deakin, A. J. Robertson and G. Duncan when these cracks were at the top of their form. Nor has he put up times at three or four miles equal to the best of Deakin and Robertson. There is no doubt, however, about his being a fine runner, though he was a bit lucky last season, and it is good news to know he proposes competing in the ten miles flat championship next April. Should Duncan (holder), Robertson (who ought to have won last year), Deakin, Coales, Wood and Jack also join in, we shall see a wonderful race and superior even to the last memorable struggle. Unfortunately the race is held at the wrong time of the year, the flat-racers not being properly fit, while the cross-country men have not had time to shake off the slows. September would be the ideal month for the race and if held then, the chances of good conditions and fast performances would be brighter.

WALKER TOP DOG.

Home sportsmen were greatly interested to learn that A. B. Postle, (the Australian professional sprinter) and his supporters were present when R. E. Walker ran 75 yards in 7 3-5secs. and 130 yards in 12 3-4secs. and verified the performances. That Walker is capable of showing 4 yards inside "evens" at 130 yards, any fair judge who saw his Olympia running is quite willing to admit. One can only hope he will retain his form and then we shall see something startling when he again visits England (and possibly goes on to America) next summer. He may not be the equal to a Duffey at 440 yards, or up to the ability of a Wefers at 220 yards, but he may yet reach this height. Touching on Walker, Home sportsmen (or some of them) hardly knew what to make of the description of the Johannesburg track "grit and ant-heap," and those who know Africa have been busy explaining that ant heap resembles loam. In some climates pure clay makes the fastest surface, but generally speaking, the top surface should be clay and fine ashes in equal proportions. Most tracks in England are all cinders and ashes and therefore far too loose. With binding material in the form of clay, they would be much faster and more on an equal with the fast American paths.

BOXING.

The National Sporting Club is putting up £1,500 for the Johnson vs. Langford contest on May 24th. This is a low figure for two such noted men and the Covent Garden Club is lucky. Each man will get £150 for training expenses, while the balance will be split—two-thirds to the winner and one-third to the loser. The inducement is very different to what Burns got for his end of his contest with Johnson, while as he was also one of the syndicate which promoted the fight, he must have "touched" something near £10,000 as his share—not bad for a beaten man. Writing about inducements, an offer of a £500 purse for a match between Gunner Moir and Ian Hague failed to tempt the latter, who expects more. He may shortly see the Gunner in the ring, however, as he has expressed his willingness to meet Lang, who is coming from Australia with Jack Johnson.

FOOTBALL.

Sensation follows sensation in the football world and the latest is the resignation of Mr. G. A. Crane, President of the English Rughy Union, because he considers the policy of the Union more likely to foster professionalism than to retard it. Thus the English delegates will be further handicapped in the conference of the International Board regarding the payments to the Australian tourists. The outcome of this is being awaited with great interest and it is hoped there will be no more shamateurism. This is so prevalent because a man is supposed to loose caste when he embraces professionalism. When professionals receive their just rights in sports, as in, say, the drama or music world, we shall be a big step nearer pure amateurism.

Though the French team failed to score against England in the fourth International, played at Leicester, the visitors created a favourable impression. They showed plenty of pace and pluck, but lacked combination. Their enjoyment of the game was evident and they entered into it whole-heartedly, without too strict adherence to the rules—tackling a man who had parted with the ball being quite in order.

Edinburgh appears to hold the whip hand of Glasgow, so far as Rugby is concerned this season, and in the recent Inter-'Varsity match between Edinburgh and Glasgow the former took the honours by no fewer than 41 points to 3. A match of another character was that between Glasgow Academicals and Clydesdale, which ended in a draw, which left both teams undefeated so far as matches against western rivals are concerned.

ASSOCIATION.

Airdrieonians, St. Mirren and Queens Park managed to prevail in the replayed ties of the Scottish Cup. The pick of the matches for the second round will be the Dundee vs. Glasgow Rangers tie and the meeting between the two top teams in the League table is sure to attract a great gate. Both were successful in League matches on Saturday, Dundee beating Clyde (1-0) while "Rangers" defeated Mothewell by no fewer than 5 goals to 2.

The feature of English League matches on Saturday was the overthrow of Everton (4-0) on visiting Manchester City. This, coupled with the success of Newcastle (1-0) on entertaining Sheffield Wednesday, has altered the look of the championship table, Newcastle now leading Everton by three clear points. In the Second Division, another defeat for Bolton Wanderers, while both West-Bromwich Albion and Tottenham Hotspur earned one point for draws against Bradford and Hull respectively, points to promotion going to West Bromwhich and Tottenham.

TURF TOPICS.

In dealing with the weights for the Grand National last week the writer remarked that Jerry M. had been "crushed" with top weight—12st. 7lbs. There is no justification for giving a six-year-old which has never run in the race such a burden, and so upset is Sir C. G. A. Smith that he has scratched all four of the animals he nominated. The incident has caused considerable talk and there is general sympathy for Mr. Smith, a real straight sportsman, who, by the way, carried off the National with Cloister in 1893, when he raced under the name of Mr. "Duff."

The scratchings generally are few, so that the handicappers have been more successful in other directions. The top weight has been withdrawn from the Lincoln Handicap, in which Wise Mason, 8st. 2lbs., looks good. A notable withdrawal from the City and Suburban and Jubilee is Your Majesty, but most of the other cracks stand their ground. Simonson has been taken out of the Lincoln, but remains in both the City and Suburban and the 'Jubilee" and he will be backed. We shall now get quotations, although it is early yet, trainers themselves not knowing just how their charges will fare during the next few weeks. There is little to add to what was written when the weights appeared, and at the moment the following look tempting: Grand National.—Barabbas II. and Mattie Macgregor; Lincoln Handicap.—Mercatio and Wise Mason; City and Suburban.—Simonson and Mountain Apple; Kempton Jubilee Handicap.—Simonson Bracelet, and Procope.

IN GENERAL.

John Roberts has come out with a quaint proposal for the division of the "gate" in the suggested match against Stevenson—the latter conceding 4,000 in 20,000. It is that Roberts and Stevenson admission tickets be issued, the money paid for the former going to Roberts and vice versa.

The Canadian Curlers have now virtually made sure of the £100 trophy presented by Lord Strathcona, by winning the second of the three test matches against the Royal Caledonian Club.

Tom Thomas, the Welsh middle-weight boxer, has been matched to box W. Lewis the American coloured crack, at the National Sporting Club on March 29th.

Only a few English shots took part in the Poule d'Essai, which opened the Monte Carlo Pigeon Tournament, and they were soon out of it, the honours going to Signor Schianini of Italy with seventeen kills in succession.

Arnaud Massey, the famous French golfer, is visiting the United States in July and, if in time, he will take part in the championship

Parent, the new French paced cyclist, added to his laurels by winning the Prix Walters (60 kilometres) at Paris on Sunday.

W. Meredith, the Welsh International "Soccer" player, has been suspended for a month for misconduct during the recent cup tie match between Manchester United and Brighton and Hove.

Albert Aldridge and other well known English professional runners are expected to take part in a cross-country race at Paris on February 21st.

The billiard match of 16,000 up between Reece and Aiken, the latter receiving 2,000 points start, ended in favour of Reece by the narrow margin of 316 points.

It took Mr. Lewis, of America, just 2 mins. and 40secs. to beat Charlie Hickman of England at Paris on Saturday.

H. W. Stevenson's break of 798 at Bristol on Wednesday is the highest of the present season.

THE VETO OF THE LORDS.

ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Not Risking an Election.

STATEMENT BY THE PREMIER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Ponsonby moved an amendment to the Address, demanding that legislation should be introduced this Session dealing with the veto of the House of Lords.

Mr. Asquith said that Government had no desire to shirk or postpone the issue, but the adoption of the amendment would mean the winding-up of the Parliament this Session, leaving important social reforms undischarged. The issue, he said, would be presented to the country at the earliest opportunity consistent with parliamentary obligations.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Ponsonby's amendment, regarding the House of Lords' veto, was rejected by 225 votes against 47.

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

Tension Increasing.

VIENNA PRESS EXCITED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

In spite of Austrian semi-official statements, that the situation towards Servia is unchanged and that the Government is not deviating from the policy of peace, the Vienna Press is excited and expresses resentment at the report that the Powers intend to make representations to Vienna at the same time as to Belgrade.

The papers attack Russia, whom they accuse of backing up Servia. It is announced in Berlin that Germany will not support representations made to Vienna.

THE AMERICAN PACIFIC FLEET.

Reviewed by President Roosevelt.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

The American battleship fleet, on its return to Hampton Roads, was greeted by enormous crowds.

President Roosevelt in reviewing the fleet, emphasized that it was the first battle fleet which had circumnavigated the globe, and returned with increased efficiency as a war machine. He added that it had also been the guest of all possible ambassadors for peace.

SEVENTH "DREADNOUGHT" LAUNCHED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

The "Vanguard," the seventh battleship of the "Dreadnought" type, was launched at Barrow to-day.

LARGE JUTE FIRE AT MILLWALL.

Heavy Damage.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

A fire has occurred at the premises of Messrs. Cook and Company at Millwall. Twenty thousand bales of jute have been destroyed and damaged, entailing a loss of £40,000.

THE HAWAIIN FISHERIES BILL.

No Action to be Taken.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

A telegram from Honolulu states that the Senate has shelved the Aliens Fishing Bill.

ANARCHISTS IN TEHERAN.

Prompt Methods.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

Reuter wires from Teheran that three men have been arrested in the bazaars in possession of bombs. One has already been hanged and the others will be hanged to-morrow.

CHANGES IN BELGRADE.

Coalition Cabinet Formed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

A Coalition Cabinet has been formed at Belgrade with M. Novakovich as Premier.

LIGHT-WEIGHT BOXING.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

Summers of London beat Britt of San Francisco on points, in a twenty-round contest for light-weights, in London last night.

MR. MEYER, Finance Secretary, returns to India by the steamer arriving at Bombay on 3rd April, to resume his appointment in the Government of India.

THE FRENCH TARIFF.

Commission's Suggested Increase.

FRENCH CABINET'S RESOLVE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

The French Cabinet has decided to resist the Commission's increase of certain items of tariff, as compromising Anglo-French commercial relations, and prejudicing the French foreign policy. The Government is particularly opposed to the duty on oil-seeds as seriously injuring the Egyptian and British Indian export trade.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Government's Naval Plans.

ANXIETY BY LIBERALS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

The "Daily Chronicle" reverts to the anxiety felt by Liberals with regard to the Government's naval plans, and says that alienation from the Cabinet of some of its supporters is undoubtedly growing.

PANIC-STRICKEN POLICE.

Serious Riot near Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 23.

News of a serious affray, which occurred in Kotappakonda, Guntur District, a few days ago, during the celebration of the Sivaratri festival, has reached Madras. An altercation took place between a constable and a reddy, owing, it is alleged, to the former prodding a bullock with his bayonet. The people took the side of the reddy and assaulted the constable. A correspondent writes that other policemen, hearing the disturbance, came upon the scene with muskets and fired in the air. The crowd did not disperse, but pelted the police with stones and sticks. A panic then seems to have seized the policemen, who fled, leaving their weapons behind. The mob gave chase and killed some of the policemen. According to official information, received at headquarters at Madras, some rioters were also killed. One or two inspectors were assaulted and the District Superintendent of Police was injured. Order has since been restored, the Collector of the District and the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Mr. H. G. Young, are now on the spot making enquiries.

LATER.

It transpires in connection with the riots at Kotappakonda, that the Police fired all their ammunition in the air. Then being at the crowd's mercy, they bolted.

The Divisional Officer, a Parsee named Mr. Kershasp, and the Tahsildar had a narrow escape. The District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Subbarow, had his tent burnt to the ground and received serious injuries. He is lying in the Narasaravpet Hospital in a precarious state. The mob subsequently looted and set fire to a number of bazaars.

ADONI TAHSILDAR'S MURDER.

Revenue Collectors Implicated

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 23.

In connection with the death of the Tahsildar of Adoni, the servant of Karmam, of Virupapuram, where the tragedy occurred, states that Karnam and Reddy of the village murdered the Tahsildar, the reason being that the latter, suspecting embezzlement in the revenue collections, was instituting an enquiry.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Mill Assistant Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 23.

The Mill Assistant Martin, who was recently reported as missing, was placed before Mr. Bompas at Alipore to-day charged with attempted suicide by cutting his throat. Bail was allowed.

THE ACCIDENT TO COL. BROOKES.

No Cause for Alarm.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 23.

His numerous friends throughout India will be glad to hear that Colonel Victor Brookes' accident with the rhinocerus proves to be less serious than first appeared. X-ray examination on his arrival in Calcutta to-day shows that the arm is not broken, only badly contused.

THEFT BY A POSTAL CLERK.

Trial before the Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 23.

The trial commenced at the Calcutta High Court Sessions to-day of Ahmas Chunder Biswas, lately a clerk in the Foreign Parcels Department, Calcutta Post Office, on charges of theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property in connection with the emerald theft case of which particulars have already appeared.

MR. C. C. CARR, I. C. S., on return from leave, has been posted to act as British Resident of Travancore and Cochin. Mr. Lionel Davidson, on relief, is posted to act as Collector of Tinnevelly.

PIRACY IN THE GULF.

Warning to Sailing Craft.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 23.

The following Press communique has been issued by the Bengal Government:—"Information has been received from Basra, in Turkish Arabia, that last autumn frequent attacks were made by pirates on sailing crafts plying between Basra and Fao, in spite of the presence of a British gunboat on the river. Owners of sailing craft and consigners of cargo carried in sailing vessels trading with Basra, will therefore be well advised to insure their cargo, crafts and vessels against all risks by river piracy before despatching them.

THE SHERIFF OF MADRAS.

Entertainment to Citizens.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 22.

Mr. W. Donald Smith, the Sheriff, gave his second banquet to the citizens of Madras on Saturday night. The function was attended by H.E. the Governor, all the members of Government, and a large number of the leading officials and non-officials of the city.

In a speech, proposing the health of the Sheriff, His Excellency paid a well-deserved tribute to the services rendered to Madras by Mr. Smith as Sheriff, citizen and soldier, and to the active, generous and effective support he has given to the organisation of charitable relief.

A new feature of the banquet was the presence of a number of leading gentlemen of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities. Sir V. C. Desika Chariar for the former and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim for the latter voiced the pleasure felt at being present at such a gathering, and the social advantages that must follow the meetings of the European and Indian communities in a spirit of cordiality and mutual understanding which was manifest that night.

EURASIANS AND THE REFORMS.

Proposed Deputation to the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 23.

A meeting of Eurasians will be held at the Dharamtala Branch of the Y. M. C. A. on Saturday to appoint delegates to wait upon the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor to ask that the Eurasian community may not be overlooked in the Councils Reform Scheme.

SECRET SERVICE OFFICER'S FRAUD.

Salutary Sentence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 23.

In the Sessions Court at Mainpuri on Monday, Mr. L. Marshall delivered judgment in the Etawah "cause celebre" wherein one Khalil was charged with cheating Government of Secret Service money and of forgery, and the fabrication of false evidence with the intention that certain persons should be convicted of the offence of conspiring to wage war against the King-Emperor. The accused was convicted and sentenced to transportation for fourteen years.

AN OVERDOSE OF LAUDANUM.

Taken Accidentally.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 23.

Mr. H. T. Blackford, father of Olive Blackford, the complainant in the case decided yesterday, was admitted to the Medical College Hospital in the afternoon, suffering from narcotic poisoning from an overdose of laudanum taken accidentally. He was convalescent in the evening.

HEAVY SNOW AT QUETTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, FEBRUARY 23.

During the last few days there has been a plentiful amount of rain and snow in Baluchistan. The snow is lying thickly on the hills as far down as Peshi, thirty miles west of Sibi, where for years it has not been seen so low. The snowstorm was light in Quetta itself, but the surrounding hills are densely covered. There are cold winds in Quetta and a freezing temperature. All this rain and snow ensures a good harvest. Heavy and continuous rain has also fallen at Sibi.

END OF THE VICEREGAL SHOOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 23.

The Viceroy and Lady Minto and party arrived in Calcutta to-day from tour and proceeded to Government House.

SLEEPING SICKNESS.

European Cured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 22.

A European named Ferrice, who has been in the Presidency General Hospital here since the 22nd October last with sleeping sickness, awoke on the 15th December, and is now being discharged cured.

A BABY SHOW.

An Interesting Function.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 23.

The annual exhibition of Burmese and Karen babies held in connection with infantile mortality took place yesterday evening in the Jubilee Hall under the patronage of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma and in the presence of a dense gathering of Europeans and Burmese. The following statistics as furnished by Dr. Peddly, the prime mover of this institution, should prove of interest.

During the year 1908 there died in Burma 54,022 babies under one year old. This, it is said, happens every year in Rangoon. During the last two years—1907 and 1908—4,209 Burmese babies were born and 1,270 died under one year. Four hundred and ninty-one died during the first month and 704 during the first three months of their lives, so in Rangoon for every 1,000 Burman deaths there were 300 during the first year. In England, where this question is causing great alarm and is raising great controversy, the mortality is 145 per thousand, while in other countries in Europe it was higher. In Norway, Australia and New Zealand it was much lower. The last-named country had the lowest mortality in the world, viz., 80 per 1,000. In Burma this terrible mortality amongst little children was a calamity to the Burmese, and if it continued, would kill the race. This society had been formed to relieve the misery caused by these deaths and to save the lives of the little children. The members of this Society believed that they knew why so many of these children died and that the deaths were chiefly due to one cause—and one cause only—ignorance. This ignorance the Society had to fight and had to try to remove the ignorance of the Burmese women as to the care of their children. Thousands and thousands of little children died not because they were neglected or starved or because their mothers were poor, nor because their mothers were careless and lacking in natural affection, for they all knew how loving and devoted Burmese women were to their children. The little ones died because their mothers did not know how to rear them. Enquiries lead him to find that children died of diarrhœa, fever and convulsions. The mothers cannot tell why their children had these illnesses. The doctors knew why and how they might be prevented and the object of this Society is to spread this knowledge amongst the Burmese.

Nearly 2,000 babies were disqualified for not being up to standard specifications, and this reduced the numbers presented to 200. In deciding the winners the squalling infants were divided into six classes ranging from below six months up to two and a half years, and there were standard weights for the various ages. The most remarkable baby in the whole show was a seven months' old boy who weighed 24½ lbs. It was awarded the first prize of Rs. 20 in its class and a special gold medal large enough to write the Lord's Prayer on it. All the babies presented were veritable types of the sturdy and hardy natives of Burma.

The prize of Rs. 50 for the largest family was won by a Burmese woman of Rangoon, who had given birth to twelve children, all of whom were married except two, and gave her thirty-five grand-children, of whom, it is needless to say, she is manifestly very proud.

The prizes were distributed by Lady White.

ALIGARH COLLEGE.

New Hostel Opened.

A GENEROUS GIFT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 23.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces visited Aligarh College on Monday, opening one hostel and laying the foundation stone of two more.

In the subsequent proceedings the Nawab of Rampur made a long speech to the students on the necessity for loyalty and the Lieutenant-Governor spoke on the future development of the College's work.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 22.

Shaik Abdul Kasim Jamal, of Jamal Brothers, Rangoon, has given half a lakh of rupees towards Nawab Mahsin-ul-Mulk's Boarding House, Aligarh College.

RECITAL AT THE CATHEDRAL.

RARELY has St. Thomas' Cathedral seen so large a gathering as that which assembled there last evening to hear the recital, vocal and instrumental, by Lady Maud Warrender and Mr. Faulkener in aid of the Cathedral Organ Fund. Before the hour announced for the commencement so large a number of persons had arrived that there were no vacant seats and many were standing in the porches and at the windows. We can only hope that the Organ Fund, which wants liberal support, obtained a large addition through the collection which was made during the course of the recital.

Of the music rendered little need be said. Lady Maud Warrender's voice is well known in Bombay, but it has certainly not been heard to better advantage in Bombay than yesterday when every note and syllable was audible, not only to those in the building but these outside. Her contributions were "There is a Green Hill Far Away" with Gounod's exquisite setting, "O Rest in the Lord" and "Laud we now our God" in which last named Mr. Arnold Schmuck contributed the violin obligato. Mr. Faulkener presided at the organ and opened with Bach's Fugue in E flat. He also played Salome's "Pastorale" and Handel's "Water Music," concluding with Guilmant's "Grand Chorus" which allowed full play of the magnificent power of the organ. Lady Maud Warrender is leaving Bombay shortly and is not likely to be seen here again and we hope she will be generous enough to give Bombay the pleasure of hearing her voice again before she goes and, we hope, in the service of the Cathedral Organ Fund.

MR. ATKINSON, Accountant-General, United Provinces, has an extension of service until March next year.

THE MEDICAL CONGRESS.

IMPORTANT PAPERS ON PLAGUE.

ANTI-VIRINE TREATMENT.

SOME PROBLEMS OF THE HAJ

The Delegates of the Medical Congress resumed their work yesterday and the Five Sections held their sittings in their respective places at the University Buildings and in the Exhibition grounds.

In the Convocation Hall the Delegates read and discussed papers regarding the Plague Question, which was treated in all its hearings. The deliberations included the subject (1) Fleas and plague in Japan; (2) Etiology and Epidemiology of plague; (3) Clinical Significance of Septicœmia in Plague; (4) Prophylaxis; (5) Serum Therapy; (6) Symptomatic Treatment; (7) Anti-plague Inoculation at Bangalore; (8) Recruit science; (9) Races of Indian Rats; and (10) Cats as Plague Preventers.

In the University Library three Sections held their separate sittings. In No. 1 Section Dysentery was the principal question, and papers were read and discussed on (1) Ulceration of Colon; (2) Chronic Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer; (3) Prevention and Treatment of Dysentery in Jails; (4) Dysentery in fails.

The other Section, where consideration was given to Snake Venom, sat in the Library Buildings and papers on Treatment and remedy in case of Snake poisoning were presented. They were; (1) Snake Venom and means of prevention; (2) Snake Bite; (3) Treatment of Snake poisoning; (4) Achnomycosis; (5) Lathyrism; and (6) Peroplasmosis.

The fifth Section also continued their deliberations in the Library Buildings and dealt with cataract and other surgical subjects, the papers presented being on (1) After treatment in cataract; (2) Cataract operation; (3) Cataract extraction; (4) Incesion of the eye for cataract; (5) Rhinoplasty; (6) Litholapaxy; (7) stone in the Bladder; (7) Litholapaxy in India.

The fourth Section which met in the tent on the Exhibition Ground took up the sanitary question. Papers submitted for discussion being; (1) The Haj and International Sanitary Convention; (2) Small-pox on Pilgrim ships: (3) The Incidence of tropical diseases among Naval men; (4) The Carriage of plague by sea; (5) Sea-bourne plague Regulations; (6) Isolation of Inspection diseases on boardship.

The large number of delegates and students of science were seen attending the sittings where they took most interest. Several attended two or more as they found time and listened to the papers and participated in the discussions for which a set and well arranged programme was prepared.

LANTERN DEMONSTRATIONS.

About 5 o'clock the Delegates rose to meet again between 7 and 11-30 o'clock in the evening at the Conversazione in the Exhibition grounds. A programme of seven items, consisting of a series of Lantern Slide Demonstrations, was gone through.

READING OF PAPERS.

In Section 1, papers were read on dysentery, etc., Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Buchan, Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal, reading one upon "The prevention and treatment of dysentery in Jails."

In typhoid he steted the view had recently been taken that it was the sick or convalescing patient that was the danger, the "bacillus-carrier," and Captain Forster had brilliantly applied this theory to dysentery. They had therefore been endeavouring to fight dysentery in Bengal jails on these lines. The bacillus of Shiga or other allied bacilli were the causes. These organisms were shed by the convalescing or sick "carrier," and reached the intestinal tract of other persons in many ways.

He was however firmly convinced that the predisposing causes were of great importance, and they had the advantage that they were, to a considerable extent, controllable. Moreover, in considering such a disease in a jail, asylum or school, they must remember that a very considerable number of the inmates brought the disease with them from outside, and were therefore actual or potential "bacillus-carriers" from the moment of their admission.

THE TREATMENT OF DYSENTERY.

I do not propose, he concluded, to say much on the subject of treatment. My advocacy of the value of the saline treatment has for years been known to the profession and it is mentioned in many of the text books. I believe that in an otherwise healthy person, dysentery is usually an eminently curable disease, and long ago I laid it down as an axiom that in a jail dysentery, if promptly recognised and thoroughly treated, ceases to be a formidable disease. Rest in bed and low diet are essential, and in the milder cases almost sufficient. For native patients I know of no better food in the acute stage than what is called "Mar dahi" (or strained rice pulp, mixed with curdled milk). It is very important to see that the patient only very gradually is restored to full diet. In conclusion, I again urge the importance recognising the sick and convalescing "bacillus-carrier" as the great source of danger. With this clue borne in mind and logically followed out I believe it is possible to practically banish dysentery from any jail in a few months.

Captain W. H. C. Forster also dealt with the treatment of dysentery in Indian prisons. On the question of infection he said:—"I came to the conclusion that the human host is the principal source of infection. If we grant this the question arises how does the human host spread the disease? Resent work on the spread of Enteric Fever suggests the answer that man spreads the disease by becoming "a carrier." I am however averse to the view that convalescents from dysentery become true "carriers" in the way that convalescents from Enteric Fever do. I am of the opinion that the subjects of bacillary dysentery are only capable of spreading the disease as long as they have unhealed lesions. Once the dysenteric lesions have been healed I very much doubt if these patients ever become "carriers" in the sense in which that word is at present used. I also take this opportunity of absolutely denying a statement attributed to me, viz. that contacts with dysentery cases may become carriers in the same way as it has been shown that enteric orderlies do. I may be wrong in my views as to dysentery carriers, but as the subject is at present being investigated on the usual lines we may soon hope to know the real truth."

LOW MORTALITY IN INDIAN PRISONS.

On the question of treatment Captain Foster said: "Acute Dysentery.—The serum treatment of acute bacillary dysentery has been in use for a good many years now and the published results show that in Europe the mortality can be greatly reduced by this form of treatment. In Indian prisons however the case mortality from dysentery is very low. The Bengal Jail returns for the years 1900-07 inclusive show a total of 28,144 cases of dysentery with a case mortality of only 2·8 per cent. This low mortality is probably due to an acquired racial resistance to the disease. As serum treatment is always expensive I decided to try the value of systematic Vaccine-Therapy in acute dysentery. For the present it will only be necessary to say that the vaccine employed was prepared from Shiga's bacillus. This method was tested for me at Midnapore by Capt. Gillit with the following result:—Before the introduction of systematic Vaccine-Therapy—36 cases with 2 deaths equals case mortality of 5·5 per cent. After the introduction of Vaccination-Therapy—114 cases with 1 death equals a case mortality of 0·8 per cent. Chronic Dysentery.—Here again I would recommend you to try Vaccine-Therapy before exhausting the resources of the pharmacopœa. In doing so, however I wish to caution you against expecting recovery in every case. The pathology of chronic dysentery is complex and you should be prepared to meet with failures. With regard to chronic dysentery of an amœbic nature I have for some time now been testing the value of a Shiga Vaccine combined with mercury. The work has temporarily been interrupted by other duties but the results so far are very encouraging. The mercury is best given in the form of a pure solution of the perchloride in the strength of 1 in a 1,000. The drug should not be pushed, three drachms per diem for six days with an interval of four days before resuming being sufficient. Tabloid preparations are now on the market from which a 1 in a 1,000 solution can easily be made up. The vaccine is given at comparatively long intervals (14 days) and the treatment must be kept up for several months. In judging the results no patient should be regarded as cured until he has remained prefectly well for a year after the treatment has been discontinued.

After a brief discussion on these papers, taken jointly, other papers were read by Captain E. F. Gordon-Tucker on "Appendicortomy for contractable ulceration of colon" and "Chronic Gastric and duodenal ulcer," by Dr. W. J. Wanless.

THE REAL CAUSE OF PLAGUE.

AT Section II there was a very crowded attendance, the disease of plague and its prevention being one of the most pressing questions of the day. The audience included many notable plague experts and a large percentage of ladies.

The President of the Section, Surgeon-General H. Hamilton, C.B., opened the proceedings by reading an invitation, from the Staff of the Parel Research Laboratory, to members of the Congress to attend at the Laboratory at 3 p.m., on Thursday next when demonstrations on the preparation of anti-plague inoculation serum, and extraction of venom from poisonous snakes for the purpose of manufacturing anti-venin, the recognised antidote for snake-bites, would take place. This kindness on the part of the staff of the Laboratory should be fully appreciated by a large number of the profession, who have not had an opportunity of inspecting these highly-interesting and instructive processes. He then proceeded to the subject under discussion, viz., plague, stating that it was a most important one which arose in Bombay thirteen years ago. After eulogising in appropriate terms the highly useful work of Kitasato, he introduced Professor Shiga, who had come all the way from Japan and thrown up most important engagements in order to help to make the Bombay Medical Congress a success. He asked him to read a paper, kindly sent by Kitasato, on fleas and plague in Japan.

PAPER BY PROFESSOR KITASATO.

On rising, Professor Shiga received a regular and prolonged ovation. It was very regrettable that owing to the quiet voice of Professor Shiga most of the paper could not be heard by those sitting a little way up the hall. The main point in the paper was the emphatic evidence of the rat flea being the cause of plague, proved as he stated by thorough and systematic investigation, thus corroborating the great work carried out by the Parel Laboratory staff After going into statistics of the population in Ura, he remarked that in Japan it was not the same species of flea which was so commonly the cause of plague in India, that produced the disease in Japan, but a different class; also that the disease was more prevalent in the warm than in the cold season, the reverse generally being experienced in India. He ended by paying a warm tribute to the Plague Research Committee in India.

Surgeon-General Hamilton then made a few remarks stating that it was impossible to exaggerate the importance of the discoveries made by the Japanese.

Major Lamb, after stating that the excellence of the paper read was beyond criticism, went on to say that a few years ago Dr. Kitasato denied emphatically that the flea had any connection with the cause of plague, but that now he was giving evidence of the rat flea being the harmful agent. He was thus confirming the valuable results obtained by the Bombay Laboratory Plague Committee.

A CONCISE AND CLEAR PROOF.

Major George Lamb then proceeded to read a paper on the Etiology and Epidemiology of Plague, and which was listened to intently by every one present. It was a concise and clear proof of the undoubted origin of this fell disease. The following are some of the more important points of the paper: Plague is an acute specific desease due to a bacillus, isolated by Yersin and Kitasato in 1894. Luckily this bacillus is a very delicate one and can have no existence in nature outside an animal body. Its mode of entry is through the skin, thence up the lymphatics to the glands, forming the well known bubo and giving rise to the generic term Bubonic Plague. Widespread research has made it difficult to see how an ordinary bubonic plague case is dangerous to others Accompanying a plague epidemic there is generally a serious mortality amongst rats. The house rat is the sinner, as he inhabits houses, is the true companion of man and is the only species found in mofussil villages. Having arrived at the important conclusion that plague in the rat is responsible for the human disease, how is the bacilli conveyed from rat to rat and hence to man? Evidence against direct contact is overwhelming, shewing that a healthy animal could live in contact with plague animals provided that fleas were excluded. Further, in badly infected houses, animals which were protected from direct contact with others, which might be infected, contracted the disease. Aerial infection can also be excluded. Soil infection has been put forward as a means of entrance of the plague bacillus. The plague bacillus, as before mentioned, is a delicate organism and soils and floors, even if grossly infected, soon lose their infectivity.

NO INFECTION BY FOOD.

Hong-Kong pathologists contended that infection took place through the alimentary canal and that that was the only method, but from numerous experiments and continued research we are bound to conclude that transmission of infection by food plays no part. We now come to the last possible method, viz., by some suctorial insect. One species of flea, viz., the Pulex Cheopis, has been conclusively proved to be the means of spreading plague. Numerous experiments were made in specially constructed godowns in the compound of the Parel Laboratory, guinea-pigs being especially used for the experiments, as also rats and monkeys. The conclusions drawn from these experiments are overwhelming, viz., close and continuous contact of plague infected animals with healthy animals, IF FLEAS ARE EXCLUDED, does not give rise to plague in the healthy. The godowns were not cleaned out and consequently the floor and also their food became saturated with bacilli-loaded excreta. When fleas are present, the epizootic, if it does start, varies in severity according to the season of year and the number of fleas. An epizootic of plague can occur in a godown containing infected fleas without direct contact of healthy animals and infected ones. Infection can take place without any contact with infected soil, etc., guinea-pigs allowed to run loose in infected houses may take plague, the same results occurring when the houses have previously been throughly disinfected with a strong solution of perchloride of mercury. This solution readily kills the plague bacilli but not the fleas. Fleas taken from plague infected animals give plague to fresh animals. Animals placed in plague houses and protected from fleas never take plague. The only conclusion to arrive at is that in plague infected houses the infection is due to infected rat fleas. Insanitary conditions favour plague is so far as they favour the infestation of rats and the living together of rats and men. The majority of Indian people do much to foster rats. They are indifferent to their presence in the house and fill their houses with all sorts of rubbish which affords shelter and breeding places, and also keep grain, gram, ghee, etc., in boxes to which these rodents can gain entrance and hence a living. How is plague imported from an infected locality to an infected one? By importation of rat fleas, which are carried by people on their persons or in their luggage.

On resuming his seat, Major Lamb got the unstinted applause which he fully deserved.

AN AUTHORITY'S CHANGED VIEWS.

Dr. Sukkia continued the discussion, stating that he believed plague to be carried by food as well as by rats and quoting extracts from Tsagami's works to prove his convictions. At this point Professor Shiga handed a note to the President, who after reading it said Professor Shiga begged to inform the audience that Dr. Tsagami had recently changed his views. At which Dr. Saramit thanked Dr. Shiga saying he was very glad to hear it and to know that such a great authority had come to believe in the work done by the Parel Research Laboratory.

Khan Bahadur N. H. Choksy, M.D., in a well-appointed speech, confirmed many of the results of the Plague Research Committee.

This was followed by a paper on the Recrudescence of Plague, by Major S. Browning Smith, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., I.M.S. This being a most important subject, the paper was a long one, and unfortunately owing to the limited time the author was unable to give it in its entirety. His views were [illegible] experience with the results obtained by the Plague Committee.

Upon his resuming his seat Major Lamb said a few words, regretting his inability to agree with him and also asking the members to withhold their opinion until the final results of the labours of the Research Committee were published. This would prove without doubt the points under dispute.

VALUABLE PAPER BY CAPTAIN LISTON.

A valuable paper on "The Prophylaxis of Plague" was contributed by Captain W. Glen Liston. He said:—

In introducing the discussion on the prophylaxis of plague I do not propose to deal with the whole subject; that would be a difficult task, since it would involve not only a discussion of the best means for checking the spread of plague in an infected country but also a consideration of the measures which are necessary for the safeguarding of continents and nations which, for the time being, are free from the ravages of the pest. On the present occasion I propose to confine myself to that part of the subject which concerns the prevention and suppression of plague in a country already infected and I shall further limit the discussion to a consideration of the measures applicable to a country like India. For our present purpose India may be described as a vast continent, densely popualted with a poor, ill-educated, cosmopolitan community, ignorant of the very elements of European sanitary organisation, replete with religious prejudices, but withal a people who can be easily led.

While I have thus limited the scope of the present discussion, I wish to define my claims for speaking on this subject. At the outset I must confess that the views and opinions which I propose to place before you have not been tested by an extensive practical experience of their applicability to the conditions which confront us in India. Nor could they well have been so tested since they are based on the most recent scientific study of the etiology of this disease, on facts which, within the last two or three years, have completely revolutionised our notions of how the plague is spread. My views, however, are based on an intimate acquaintance with plague during the last ten years, both in the laboratory and in the field. The study of the disease, moreover, has not been trammelled by any responsibility for checking it, so that my views as to how this may best be accomplished have not been warped by adherence to any party policy. I am in a position to regard the subject as it has been revealed by a study of the etiology of the disease, not as shown by the process of trial and error, by failure or success in the practical application of the general principles which guide the sanitarian in the prevention of infectious diseases.

This position, though it lacks the support of practical experience, has at least the advantage that it is based on a fuller knowledge of the disease a knowledge which enables us to distinguish plague from other infectious diseases, and which therefore calls for special methods for preventing and suppressing it

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

All rational methods for the prevention of diseases depend on the views which are held concerning their etiology. I must, therefore, declare my position in this respect.

The etiology of plague has already been discussed and has been dealt with at length by Major Lamb with whose opinions, as expressed in his paper, I entirely agree. I need only, therefore, here summarise what I believe to be the salient features of this view of the etiology of plague by condensing them in the following definition of the disease.

Plague is a disease caused by the presence of the plague bacillus in the blood or tissues of infected animals. The bacillus is a parasitic organism which is transferred from the blood of infected animals to the blood of healthy ones, chiefly by means of the rat-flea, "Loemopsylla cheopis." The bacilli are

capable of effecting a lodgment in the stomach of this species of flea in particular, and are able to live and multiply in the body of the flea for at least some days. In this situation the bacilli are protected, and can avoid the struggle for existence with the innumerable saprophytic bacteria which abound in nature, and which would soon displace the parasitic plague microbe were it entered into competition with them. For the reason that "Loemopsylla cheopis" is, for the most part, a parasite on rats, the disease especially affects these animals; men generally participate in the infection more or less as they contact with rats. It is, however, by human agency that rat-fleas and especially infected rat-fleas are carried from the rats of one locality to those of another. The disease shows a well marked seasonal prevalence so that, in any place, the number of infected centres during the quiescent period becomes comparatively small.

PLAGUE ESSENTIALLY A RAT DISEASE.

Plague may be compared with Hydrophobia, Glanders and Anthrax in the respect that, like these diseases, it is essentially an animal disease, the infection is occasionally communicated to man almost as it were by accident and only when he comes in direct relation to the particular animals infected in each case. Experience has shown that the spread of the above mentioned diseases among men can be effectually controlled by curtailing the spread of the disease among the particular animals which suffer, dogs in the case of Hydrophobia, horses in the case of Glanders and horned cattle in the case of Anthrax. So also the prevention of plague resolves itself into the prevention of plague among rats. This is the fundamental principle on which all plague prophylactic measures should be based. I propose now to consider how this can best be accomplished.

The prevalence of plague among rats to a large extent depends on the density of the rat population. There are three essential conditions which encourage the presence of rats. These are:—(1) Abundant food, (2) Ample shelter, (3) Absence of enemies. With this knowledge we are in a position to devise means for the reduction of the rat population and so indirectly affect the prevalence of plague among these animals. The abatement of the conditions which favour the presence of rats may mean thus the first line of our defence against plague. Let me consider each of the conditions separately which conduce to the multiplication of rats and see how far measures can be taken to abate them.

An abundant food supply for rats can be easily found in every town and village in India. Almost every house-holder maintains for his daily use a large stock of grain stored generally for a long period in some earthen or straw receptacle which can be readily penetrated by rats. No attempt is made to centralise these stocks of grain or isolate them in particular parts of the town or village. It must be admitted, however, that a certain amount of care is taken by each house-holder to limit the predation of rats on his grain but he is quite callous as to how the household refuse is disposed of. Each man is a law unto himself in this matter. There is certainly no satisfactory, if any system at all, for scavenging in the villages. The majority of the towns are not much better in this respect. It thus comes about that in and around every Indian dwelling rats are able to find an abundant food supply.

A proper system of scavenging is the A B C of sanitary administration, while water works, drainage schemes, etc. are to it as learned books which the people are often invited upon to master before they have acquired the alphabet. Greater attention to the organisation of systems for the removal of refuse from towns and villages will be the first effective blow struck at the ubiquitous Indian rat.

Secondly, ample shelter is afforded for rats in the construction of Indian dwellings, and the presence of these creatures in the houses is further encouraged by the habits of the people in living with their cattle, and in collecting and storing all manner of articles, which are seldom used or turned over, and among which rats find a comfortable home. The removal of these defects can be accomplished but slowly, yet, because time will be required to see the fruit of this good work, it is not necessary to neglect it altogether.

DEFECTS IN VILLAGE AND TOWN PLANNING.

An Indian village is generally constructed on a plan which was devised in the days when [illegible] knew when marauding bands would [illegible] on his household. The houses in the village, therefore, are huddled together, and from them open into the fields, all face towards the interior of the village, the object being to present a blank wall around the outside of the village, and to allow of approach to the houses only by easily defended narrow lanes.

British rule has now been established in India for more than fifty years; law and order prevail; but the villages remain as they were constructed when each had to defend itself against invasion. New villages are arising in the canal colonies, which are built on the old plan, although the conditions which necessitated this scheme of construction have long ceased to exist, and are not likely to arise in the future. Can nothing be done to improve this state of matters? I have referred to the villages, but in the towns, schemes for the future development of them have seldom been considered. They enlarge, with few exceptions, in a haphazard fashion. The advent of plague has, however, led to the founding of Improvement Trusts in some of the large cities. These Trusts have been instituted with the object of carrying out schemes of improvement and development. Unfortunately, they have been brought into being when the cost of effecting improvements has become enormous. While Trusts have been established in the cities little has yet been done to deal in a similar, though smaller way, with the towns. A conspicuous exception in this regard is perhaps to be found in the case of the towns situated in the United Provinces.

Apart from these larger schemes, much can be done, on a smaller scale, in the proper enforcement of building regulations. In many cases the machinery exists but the law cannot be enforced, either because the magistrates are inclined to take a lenient view of the shortcomings of the people, or the law is interpreted according to the letter and not the spirit. Something at all events must be radically wrong with the building regulations when disused tramcars can be placed by the side of one of the chief thoroughfares (on Parel Road) of a city like Bombay, and be used with impunity as shops and even dwelling houses.

STABLING OF CATTLE IN DWELLING HOUSES.

I have already mentioned the dangerous habit so common among the people of India of living together with their domestic animals, cattle, goats, hens, etc. It will be a difficult problem to discourage this habit in the villages, especially those situated in the jungle, but to tolerate it in the towns seems to me to be neglecting the first principles of sanitary reform. When these faults are remedied, the second effective blow will be dealt at the so-called rat problem.

Thirdly, the absence of natural enemies permits of the multiplication of rats. Now in civilised countries the greatest enemy of the rat is man. In this country man is the rat's friend and supporter. In Europe he is regarded as a thief; here he is a dependant, deserving to be fed. Education alone can improve this imperfection; it is one, however, which can to some extent be overlooked, especially if the presence of other rat enemies is encouraged. By all means let us advocate the keeping of cats, but this cannot be regarded as the beginning and end of plague administration, as some would have us believe.

When the conditions which afford food and shelter for rats and which allow them to increase and multiply in undisturbed peace have been banished, permanent and effective progress will have been made in diminishing their number and thus eradicating the plague. But, as is evident from the magnitude of the necessary operations in this country, we may be compelled to seek other more rapid, though perhaps less effectual and less permanent, methods to rid ourselves of these pests. There seems one way only to accomplish this. If we are unable to out-manœuvre the rats by the flanking movement I have described above we must be prepared to make a direct frontal attack on them. If we do undertake this, we must bear in mind that we are not able to take advantage of the natural lie of the land, but are riding roughshod over it, so that to effect our object we must make a very special effort. We must remember first, that the number of rats present in Indian houses is often very large, and secondly, that the fecundity of the rat is enormous, in short the strength of the enemy is great and his resources unlimited.

SYSTEMATIC RAT-TRAPPING.

Experiments conducted by the Plague Commission and others have shown that in the conditions found in this country, if success is to attend measures of rat destruction, it is necessary to remove in the course of a single year a larger number of rats than is represented by the human population of a town or village. Experience has demonstrated that the most satisfactory way to directly diminish the number of rats in a village is to set a large number of traps systematically. Much depends on the thoroughness and system of the operations. I cannot here fully enter into this subject, perhaps others will consider it, but I may say that a number of traps, equivalent to at least 2 per cent. of the population, must be used. The traps should be regularly and carefully set, and precise notes kept as to where the rats have been caught. Working in this orderly way, it is possible to find out where rats abound and what conditions favour their presence, in short we make a careful study of the rats. It is then only necessary to take in hand the improvement of the rat-infested premises; such a place, in a plague-infected country, should legally be considered a nuisance, and the owner should be called upon to abate the nuisance. In thus combining our frontal attack with flanking movements we will best be able, as in war, to bring about the discomfiture of the enemy.

In concluding the consideration of this part of the subject, I must emphasize the fact that often those who undertake rat destruction have little idea of the magnitude of the task. Many attribute their failure in preventing the spread of plague to the uselessness of the measure, disregarding the fact that the organisation and thoroughness of their operations have been defective, not the principle on which they were based.

Rats can only do harm, so far as plague is concerned, when they become infected. We know that infection is carried from the rats of one place to those of another by human agency. Starved and infected rat-fleas, deprived of their natural hosts which have been destroyed by the plague, take to man. Infected fleas are thus carried in the clothing and kit of fugitives from plague-infected houses to healthy localities. Here again, the fleas, brought in propinquity to rats, take to these animals in preference to their temporary human host. In this way the rats become infected and further spread the disease. Importation of infection in this way is the chief, if not the only way, in which towns and villages become infected.

DISINFECTION OF CLOTHING AND KIT.

It is necessary, therefore, to take measures against this important means by which infection is spread. The prevention of the importation of infection from infected places to healthy towns and villages is our second line of defence against plague. Disinfection of the clothing and kit of persons coming from infected places is a very necessary, though now neglected, measure. The comparative success of the prevention of the spread of plague over sea can, no doubt, to a large extent, be attributed to this precaution. As a means for preventing the spread of plague on land it has been abandoned, mainly because, in practice, it has been shown to be not quite perfect. This seems to be a poor argument for discontinuing so necessary a safeguard. The spread of plague is largely a matter of chance and if some of the chances of importing infection are prevented by the adoption of this measure it is surely better to use the measure than to abandon it altogether, especially as each successful importation of infection means the development of the disease among rats with consequently many cases among men. As another reason for discontinuing the disinfection of the clothing of travellers, the expense of the measure has been urged. I hope to show, that there are other measures on which large sums of money are being expended, which, compared with this one, in the light of our new knowledge, are comparatively useless, and which, with advantage, might be abandoned in favour of it. I refer to such measures as the isolation and treatment of the sick in hospitals, the disinfection of infected houses, and evacuation as generally practised. To mention these measures is sufficient to indicate the large sums of money which would be at our disposal if they were abandoned.

The prevention of the importation of infection presents insuperable difficulties to many. They point to the very large number of infected centres to be found during the active plague period, they forget that the number of these centres becomes greatly reduced during the quiescent period. It is during this period that the disease can most easily be tackled; yet it is generally the period chosen for holidays, the period when efforts at stamping out the disease, as it has been called, are brought to a standstill. Fear has departed and the stimulus for [illegible] has gone. No greater mistake could be made [illegible] to curtail operations and expenditure at this time. It is the period which offers the greatest hope of success.

WELL-ORGANISED SCHEME OF INTELLIGENCE.

An extensive and well-organised scheme of intelligence is essential to the thorough working of this measure—the prevention of the importation of infection. It is lamentable to think that in some part of India information about the presence of plague in the districts often takes days and even weeks to reach the head of the sanitary administration. There can be no doubt that it is possible to get the information earlier, for means at present exist for the speedy reporting of attacks of cholera and small-pox, but to my knowledge no scheme of this sort for plague registration has been devised in at least some of the provinces. Not only should information be available of the presence of the diseases among men, but a close watch should be kept on the appearance of infection among rats. Surveillance of travellers, in the sense of observing whether they develop the disease or not, might well be abandoned in favour of the disinfection of their clothing and the adoption of a system for rapid and wide registration of infected places. Villagers should be encouraged in every way to prevent persons entering their village from infected areas until they have taken care to rid their clothing and kit of infected fleas.

There is one more point to accentuate in connection with this subject; it is this, that there are permanent and temporary centres of infection. The cities are the chief permanent centres of plague. In Bombay City, for example, the Plague Commission has shown that every day throughout the year a plague infected rat may be found in some part of the city. The large cities, therefore, may be regarded for the time being as endemic centres of the disease and every effort should be made to eradicate it from them.

It is true that an attempt in this direction was made in the case of Bombay when the present epidemic first appeared in India. Money then flowed like water in a convulsive endeavour to abolish the disease. Medical experts, sanitarians, and military organisers were given a free hand by the administration. But it was a case of the blind leading the blind. Ten years of experience of the disease and above all ten years of patient scientific study has cast a very different aspect on the problem. The scales have fallen from our eyes; we now see how we should proceed, although the road we may have to tread is a very difficult one; the vision at least is better than the darkness that then surrounded us. We are not likely again to be led along side-paths or asked to squander our money to no purpose; it may yet, however, take some time before we all find our way back to the straight road and realise that many of the measures we still cling to are not as good as others which, in our confusion, we have abandoned. The only danger is that we should meantime despair. There is good reason to believe that already we have become faint-hearted. The annual expenditure on plague measures in Bombay City, for example, has fallen from more than 12 lakhs to something under two. It is time we took courage again and now, with open eyes, endeavoured to purge this fair city of the blight which has spread and still continues to spread from it over India.

The temporary centres of infection, during the quiescent period, vary from year to year. They are more difficult to locate than the permanent centres, but they also require attention. A thorough intelligence system will help us to mark them down. When found, they will be more easily dealt with than the permanent centres in the cities.

INOCULATION, THIRD LINE OF DEFENCE.

Lastly, when we have been unable to remove the causes which conduce to the presence of rats, and have been unsuccessful in diminishing their numbers by a direct attack upon them, and again have failed in our second line of defence, the prevention of the importation of infection by human agency, we have to fall back on our third and last line of defence. We must be prepared to withstand the plague attack, at the point of the bayonet as it were, by rapidly acquiring immunity against the disease. This can be readily done by inoculating the threatened people with anti-plague vaccine, Haffkine's prophylactic. There can now be no question of the efficiency of this method of combating the disease. It is cheap, it is easy, but of course not perfect. We must be prepared to lose some in the fight, but a guarantee can be given that at least six times as many lives will be saved by the adoption of this armour as would be saved without it.

I now come to consider certain other expedients which have been advocated as effective plague measures but which I consider to be less useful and less necessary than those mentioned above. The measures I refer to are isolation and treatment of the sick in hospitals, disinfection of plague-infected houses and evacuation as generally practised.

Let me deal first with isolation and treatment of the sick in hospitals. This measure has been adopted for two reasons: (1) to prevent infection being communicated from the sick to the healthy, (2) to secure better treatment for the sick. The relation of the human plague case to the spread of the epidemic has been dealt with by Major Lamb in his paper; he has shown that the human plague case plays little part in the spread of the epidemic. Again, the treatment of plague is still in a very unsatisfactory state; there is no specific remedy. Indeed, it is questionable whether the advantage of the more efficient treatment obtained in hospitals is not compensated for, perhaps over compensated for, by the dangers associated with the removal of a patient to the hospital. The arguments, therefore, for adopting this measure are without foundation.

DISINFECTION OF PLAGUE-INFECTED HOUSES.

Secondly, let me consider disinfection as a plague measure. The object of disinfecting plague-infected houses is to destroy the infection in them. It has been shown that the inspection in houses resides, not on the floors, as was once believed, but in the bodies of infected rats and their fleas and any disinfecting process must aim at the destruction of those vermin. No suitable disinfectant has yet been discovered which is capable of accomplishing this object in the circumstances we find in India. It can only be advantageous to kill fleas by the use of pulicides in exceptional cases since the methods generally in vogue seldom affect the fleas which are not on the bodies of rats or in the rat burrows and hence infection from these sources, therefore, can easily be re-introduced into a room after it has once been disinfected. The energy and money expended on disinfection might well be appropriated for some more effective measure.

Lastly, a word will suffice on evacuation. This measure when properly carried out is a very expensive one and requires much supervision. When improperly adopted it is a worthless measure, and may even become a dangerous one. The Plague Commission and others have shown that in the large majority of instances sleeping cases only occur in each building. We must guard against the fallacy of being carried away by impressions, we must view the subject in the calm light of statistics. To take the latest available, it has been shown by Dr. Pearce, the Health Officer of Calcutta, that out of 1,826 cases in that city last year no less than 1,588 were single cases. In other words, 87 per cent. of infected houses had only a single case in them. Now, if evacuation of a house is adopted after a case has occurred in it, in the large majority of instances no further cases would have occurred, so that generally evacuation would be an unnecessary measure. It is obvious that this argument may also be advanced against disinfection. The danger of evacuation as a plague measure arises from the fact that it generates a panic and thus conduces to the spread of the disease. The fugitives are likely to carry infection to uninfected places. The truth of this statement can be demonstrated if we re-call to our minds the rapid and extensive spread of the disease which followed the panic and flight associated with the first epidemic in Bombay.

THE ESSENTIAL AND THE NON-ESSENTIAL.

In conclusion it is necessary to draw attention to the fact that the limited Indian Treasury is unable to withstand an unlimited drain on account of plague expenditure. Our budget for this purpose is strictly curtailed, so that the sum at our disposal must be carefully husbanded and expended to the best purpose. I have therefore, divided the plague measures I have mentioned into two classes, first, the essential and advantageous, and second, the non-essential and doubtfully efficacious. In the former group I include all those measures which aim at the permanent removal of the conditions which favour rat infestation, the destruction of rats where this cannot immediately be accomplished, the prevention of the importation of infection from infected to healthy localities, and where all these measures have failed, inoculation. In the latter group I would register isolation and treatment of the sick in hospitals, disinfection and evacuation. The division of the measures I have considered into these two groups is further of advantage in that it enables me to show how different would be the expenditure on the various plague measures I support from that which at present is disbursed on them. I cannot do better than illustrate my point by a specific reference to the plague expenditure of Bombay city which annually allots two lakhs of rupees for this purpose. Of this sum there is spent 24,500 rupees on house inspection and the improvement of insanitary buildings, nineteen thousand on rat destruction, with five hundred on inoculation, while nothing is expended on the prevention of the importation of infection; making a total of approximately forty-four thousand or less than one-quarter of the whole sum on what I consider to be essential measures. Fifty thousand rupees alone are expended on the treatment of the sick, twenty-nine thousand on disinfection and twenty-eight thousand on evacuation, a total of one hundred and seven thousand rupees or more than half of the available sum on non-essential and doubtfully advantageous measures.

These facts show how radical are the changes in the measures I advocate for the prevention of the spread of plague in India. I would go so far as to state that the researches of the last three years have so revolutionised our opinions as to how plague is spread that they demand that we should start with a clean slate.

I expect that the views I have propounded will be severely criticised, but I shall remain confident in their efficacy knowing as I do that they are founded on the indisputable facts deduced from carefully conducted scientific experiments.

Other papers on this Section were "Of the Clinical Significance of Septicæmia in Plague and the Serum," "Therapy of Plague" and the "Symptomatic Treatment of Plague" by Khan Bahadur N. H. Choksy, the "Races of Indian Rats" by Capt. R. E. Lloyd, "Cats as Plague Preventers" by Lieut.-Col A. Buchanan, and "Anti-Plague Inoculation at Bangalore" by Major R. F. Standage.

SNAKE VENOM.

Under the presidency of Surgeon-General Benson, the IIIrd Section resumed its deliberations yesterday morning when papers were read on Snake Venom.

The first paper was presented by Sir Lauder Brunton, M. D., D. Sc., L.L. D., &c. It was styled "Snake Venom and Means of Preventing Death from it." The learned Doctor, in his paper, among other things said:—

A consideration of the nature and mode of action of the poison of venomous snakes and of the best means of preventing death from their bite is of the utmost importance in all countries where snakes of this sort exist. More especially is this the case in India where the average death from snake bite is said to amount to 25,000 human beings annually, and nearly four times that number of domestic animals. The rapid and certain death which follows an injury so trivial mechanically, as the mere puncture from a small tooth, has naturally attracted the greatest interest of mankind from time immemorial. But the scientific study of the cause of death is of comparatively recent origin. There have been a considerable number of workers in this field of research whose labours all deserve much credst, but amongst the most important are Fontana who made the first scientific examination of the action of venom and its antidotes, Prince Lucien Bonaparte who examined its chemical nature, Dr. Weir Mitchell whose investigation both into the physiological action and chemical nature of venom is a model of scientific research, and Sir Joseph Fayrer whose elaborate work on the Thanatophidia of India has so greatly facilitated the task of distinguishing between venomous and non-venomous snakes, and who was the first to make a systematic search for antidotes. To these names should be added those of Calmette and Fraser who have discovered and prepared antidotal sera on the same lines as the antitoxic sera of infective diseases such as diphtheria or anthrax.

There is a marked resemblance between death from some infective diseases and from serpent venom. As noted by Dr. Weir Mitchell in his book on "The Poison of the Rattlesnake," this resemblance was observed by J. L. Mitchell, Gaspard, and others. It is so great as to suggest the idea that the poisons of such diseases are allied in their nature to those of venomous snakes, and indeed this is the case, for we now know that both in the poison of infective diseases and in venoms the active principles belong to the classes of tox-albumins, tox-albumoses and peptones. Although the course comonly followed in considering a subject like this is to begin with the action of venom upon the animal body, yet it may render this action more easily understood if we preface it by a brief account of the chemistry of organic poisons produced either by the action of digestive juices of pathogenic microbes in disease or by the glands of venomous serpents.

But in the higher animals the pancreas does not always secrete an active enzyme. On the contrary it secretes an inactive zymogen which yields an active ferment when acted upon by a kinase, or activating substance secreted by the intestine.

The venom of serpents has a triple function and although it attracts our attention chiefly from the power it gives to the fangs as weapons of offence or defence yet its primary use to the snake is that of enabling it to kill its prey and digest it afterwards. The venom in the snake's saliva is secreted by the parotid glands. It occurs in serpents which have no poison fangs and in which its function must therefore be chiefly digestive. It consists of a complex mixture of albumin, globulin, albumoses, peptones and crystalline substances. It does not contain proteoclastic enzymes in large quantities but contains a kinase which renders zymogens and enzymes more active and this accelerates digestion in the stomach and intestine of the snake.

The proportions of free enzymes, albumins and globulins, albumoses, peptones, etc., differ in the venoms of different classes of nakes, probably not only in different species, but in the same snake at different times or under different conditions. In consequence of this, differences are observed in the symptoms which they produce, the venom of viperine snakes having a much more marked local action and causing much greater pain at the point of injection than that of colubrine snakes; both however act as strong local irritants. Cobra poison which may be taken as typical of the venom of colubrine snakes produces chemosis of the conjunctiva and swelling of the eyelids when applied to the eye, and occasional ly congestion of the peritoneal vessels when injected into the abdominal cavity. Fresh cobra poison produces great extravasation of blood around the point of introduction, but this is less marked when dried poison is employed. If the poison should happen to be introduced directly into a vein death may occur in a minute or less, so that there is no time for the development of any local symptoms, but when death takes place more slowly swelling of the part from infiltration of the areolar tissue occurs, and if life be much prolonged, gangrene of the part may occur.

The general symptoms are those of transient irritation succeeded by paralysis of the nerve-centres and motor nerves, and of irritation of the mucous membrane of the digestive canal. The nervous symptoms are depression, faintness, hurried respiration and exhaustion, loss of muscular co-ordination, lethargy and unconsciousness. The symptons referable to irritation of the digestive canal are salivation, nausea, vomiting and involuntary evacuations not unfrequently of a mucous or mucous-sanguineous character. Death occurs from paralysis of the respiration, and excepting when the poison has been injected directly into a vein, the heart continues to beat for many minutes after respiration has ceased and the animal is apparently dead. If artificial respiration be maintained the heart may continue to beat for many hours.

The symptoms of poisoning by the venom of viperine snakes such as Russell's viper resemble in the main those of cobra poisoning, but convulsions are much more marked and appear not to be dependent on asphyxia, but due rather to an irritant action of venom on the nerve centres.

It is evident that such a serum, which has been prepared by Calmette is of the utmost value, and I have myself seen two rabbits poisoned at the same time with cobra venom by Calmette himself. After the symptems had progressed to a certain extent in both he injected his antidotal serum into one. Further the symptoms were arrested in the animal thus treated and it recovered, while the other died in a short time in the usual way. I believe that Calmette was himself bitten by a venomous snake in his own Institute and would probably have died but for the prompt use of the antidotal serum. About the value of this method there cannot possibly be the slightest doubt and in all stations where it is possible a supply of serum might be kept and used when occasion arose. One objection to this is that if a horse has been immunised by colubrine poisoning it does not antagonise viperine, and vice versa, but this difficulty has been met by immunising the horses to both kinds and thus preparing a polyvalent serum. It is at present also uncertain how long the serum will maintain its activity in a hot country like India but this is a matter which I think ought to be settled by experiment on animals because it would not do to wait until a case of cobra or viperine poisoning occurred and then find out that the serum to which one trusted to save the patient was useless. The greatest difficulty of the serum treatment however is that it can only be applied at stations, and by men possessing a certain amount of skill, and before the bitten man or animal reaches such a station death is likely to have occurred.

We may look then upon permanganate of potash as a complete antidote to snake venom if it is quickly applied, in sufficient quantity and in the proper way. But for this purpose it is necessary to have an instrument which is cheap, easily carried about and not liable to get out of order and can be used without an instant's delay. Hypodermic syringes are expensive. They are difficult to keep in order and just at the very moment when it is most important that they should act it may be found that the plunger has become dry and simply moves idly up and down in the syringe so that no injection can be made. To meet these requirements I have devised a small lancet set in a wooden handle which is hollow so as to contain permanganate of potash. Both ends are covered by a cap. The cap covering the lancet is the bigger of the two so that it is almost impossible to mistake them, but if any difficulty is apprehended on this point it is easy to stain the permanganate end by simply wetting the end and smearing the crystal over it. The mode of application is to tie something tightly over the limb above the bite, a strip torn from the clothing being the most likely thing to be at hand. The punctured wound of the bite must then be converted into a clean cut and the permanganate thoroughly well rubbed in and moistened with a little saliva or water if this be at hand. For safety's sake it may be well to make some lateral cuts so as to reach any poison that has begun to be absorbed. It is much to be wished that such an instrument could be made more cheaply than at present, for though the price, six pence, may seem very low to a European it will seem very high to a Hindu. If cheap instruments could be sold at all stations where quinine is at present sold it would place in the hands of the natives a very valuable means of protecting both their own lives and that of their cattle.

DIRECTOR OF THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

Major George Lamb, M. D., I. M. S., Director of the Pasteur Institute of India, submitted a paper on "Snake Venoms and Anti-Venomous Sera." In dealing with the subject he said:—

I propose in the present communication to give a brief account of the position of our knowledge of the venoms of the poisonous serpents of India, and of the sera which can be obtained by immunising animals with these venoms. I shall endeavour to confirm my remarks, as far as is possible, within the limits of the practical aspect of the question, leaving out these questions which are only of academic interest.

In India there are six common terrestrial snakes which can be said to be of any real danger to man. These are: (1) the Cobra (Naja tripudians); (2) the King Cobra (Naja bungarus); (3) the Common Krait (Bungarus coerulens); (4) the banded Krait (Bungarus fasciatus); (5) the daboia or chain viper (Vipera Russellii; and (6) the phoorsa (Echis carinata).

The first four of these species are Colubrine snakes while the last two are classed by naturalists amongst the vipers. There is no question that the Cobra, the common Krait and Russell's viper are by far the most deadly and account for the great majority of the 20,000 odd deaths which occur annually from snake-bite in India.

As well as these poisonous terrestrial snakes there are many of the Hydrophinæ inhabiting the sea along the Indian Coast. The most common of these is Enhydrina valakadien.

The venom of serpents is a secretion of the racemose glands, the homologues of the parotid glands, which are situated behind the eye, one gland on each side. The poison passes forward through a duct which opens by a small papilla at the base of the fang or poison tooth. This latter is a functional tube which opens on the anterior surface of the fang near the tip. By a complicated and most interesting mechanism it is so arranged that no leakage occurs and that the venom is discharged at the moment the fangs penetrate the skin. The amount of poison which a snake can inject is a point, as we shall see, of some importance. If a snake is allowed to bite an ordinary watch glass covered over with American cloth or sheet rubber, the fangs penetrating the covering and the jaws closing on the side of the glass, the poison is ejected and collects in the glass. Collected in this way the amount of dried venom which a recently captured cobra may yield varies from 200 to 370 milligrammes; a large daboia yields somewhat less, namely, 150 to 250 milligrammes. The quantity of poison obtained from the smaller Indian serpents is very much less.

The different venoms vary greatly as regards their degree of toxicity. It is seen that the most toxic poisons are evidently those of the common sea serpent and the common Krait and the least toxic that of the banded Krait.

Of the intimate chemical composition of venoms little is known. They contain albuminous bodies, which are modified proteids in solution, and until recently all attempts to separate the toxic principles from the proteids had been unsuccessful. Lately, however, Faust has split off from the poisonous proteids of cobra venom a non-nitrogenous, highly toxic substance which he calls ophiotoxin.

Venoms are by no means simple solutions of one poisonous substance, and the more they have been studied the more complex have they been shown to be. According to their physiological actions they have been found to contain one or more of the following:—

(1) A powerful fibrin-ferment,
(2) An anti-fibrin ferment.
(3) A proteolytic ferment.
(4) Various Cytolysins capable of acting upon red blood cells, leucocytes, endothelial cells of vessels, nerve cells, and the cells of various other tissues.
(5) Agglutinin for red blood cells.
(6) An anti-bactericidal body of the nature of anti-complements.
(7) A neurotoxin or neurotoxins, which have affinities for all nerve cells and especially for the cells of the respirating centre: the special affinities of these constituents vary in the different venoms.
(8) A neurotoxin which acts on the nerve endings, especially on those in the diaphragm.
(9) A substance which acts directly on the heart muscle, stimulating it and increasing its tone.

After giving a brief account of the physiological action of the venoms of the common Indian snakes and indicated the symptoms which are to be observed in cases of bites from these serpents the Doctor passed on to the discussion of the treatment of these cases:—

When a person has been bitten by a poisonous snake our efforts to influence the result should take two directions: (1) to prevent the absorption of the poison and (2) to counteract or lessen its effects on the organism.

(1) With the first object a ligature should immediately be placed on the limb above the situation of the bite. It must be lightly applied and of course where there is only one bone and not on the fore-arm or lower leg.

Next an attempt should be made to destroy as much as possible of the poison that remains in the neighbourhood of the punctures. This is a best effect by careful, deep and free dissection, right down to the bone if possible. The wound should be washed with a strong solution of permanganate of potassium. Wall considers that the application of any destructive agent to an incision through the wounds is almost useless: he found experimentally that such a method sometimes succeeded after the injection of the poison with a syringe, but was without avail after the usual bite of a snake. The same difficulty will be met with in the method lately advocated by Sir Launder Brunton, Sir Joseph Fayrer and Major Rogers, in which method it is advised that in cisions be made over the punctures with a lancet and crystals of permanganate of potash then be rubbed in. Although this method is successful in experiments, in which the direction of the needle through which the poison is injected is accurately known in practice it can only be by chance that the permanganate reaches the poison, which may be placed deeply in the areolar tissue and at some distance from the punctures.

To suck the wounds is absolutely useless.

(2) As regards the efforts which should be made to counteract the effect of the poison on the organism the only hopeful method of treatment is to inject some substance which will neutralise any venom with which it may come in contact. This leads me to speak of the important question of anti-venomous sera.

Calmette of Lille was the first to establish that an animal which had been treated over a length of time with snake venom yields a serum which is "in vitro" and when injected, so far it has been proceed to produce an anti-venomous serum in sufficient quantity for therapeutic purposes. He claimed that this serum prepared at Lille with a mixture of snake venoms, in which mixture, however, cobra poison greatly preponderated, was antitoxic to all kinds of venoms, and therefore could be advantageously used in cases of bites of all species of snakes.

Now, in order to arrive at an accurate therapeutic dose of an antivenomous serum three factors must be determined: (a) the neutralising power of the serum, that is to say, the exact amount of serum which can neutralise a given amount of venom: (b) the amount of poison which a snake can inject; and (c) the quantity of venom, the injection of which a man can survive.

Let us consider these factors in the case of a cobra bite:—

(a) The strength of the serum now issued from Kasauli is such that 1 c. c. can neutralise 1 milligramme of dried venom, when the mixture is made "in vitro" and then injected. So far it has found impossible to prepare a stronger serum than this.

(b) I have already stated that a fresh adult cobra may inject as much poison as the equivalent of from 200 to 350 milligrammes of dried material. Although in many cases it is probable that a good deal less venom would be injected, it should be borne in mind that the snake may have thrown in as much as 350 milligrammes, for the neutralisation of which quantity sufficient serum would have to be given in order to save the patient's life.

(b) As regards the third factor, for an average man the lethal dose of cobra venom has been estimated at from 15 to 20 milligrammes, a quantity which is almost negligible, in view of the large amount which a cobra may inject.

From the above data we can calculate that, if a cobra has injected the maximum amount of venom possible, in order to neutralise this quantity and thus save the life of the patient 300-350 c.c. of serum would have to be brought in contact with it.

Further, it has been shown that if the serum be injected subcutaneously the amount required to neutralise a given quantity of venom, which has also been injected subcutaneously, would be 10 to 20 times that required if the serum was given intravenously or if the mixture was made "in vitro" before injection. If, therefore, Calmette's recommendation be followed and the subcutaneous method of injection used we must multiply our dose at least 10 times. There are of course many cases of snake bite in which for many reasons the snake does not inject anything approaching 300 milligrammes of poison and for such cases treatment with a much smaller quantity of serum would suffice. It is, in fact probable that the great majority of cases would come into this latter category but it must always be remembered that if the larger amounts of serum are not used and if the injection is not made intravenously, the treatment may fail because more than a lethal dose of poison remains unneutralised.

For the reasons which have been set forth above the following instructions should be followed:—

(1) The serum should be injected as soon after the bite as possible.
(2) The injection should always be made intravenously.
(3) At least 100 c. c. of serum should be given.

As regards the treatment of snake bite, other than by antivenomous serum, little or nothing can be done beyond keeping the patient quite and warm. Small doses of alcohol may be beneficial, but the employment of enormous doses cannot receive too strong a condemnation. Ammonia or strychinine will serve the same purpose as alcohol.

In cases of viperine intoxication adrenalin chloride should be given to counteract the paralytic action on the vaso-motor apparatus.

THE HAJ TRAFFIC.

In Section 4.—Dr. F. G Clemow, read the following paper on "India, the Haj and the International Sanitary Conventions":—

"The relation of India and the Indian Government to the International Sanitary Conferences and to the Conventions that have followed them is of an exceptional character. For the large majority of nations represented in those gatherings, the most important objects of discussion have been the measures intended to protect their respective territories from the "importation" of plague, cholera or yellow fever from elsewhere. Measures to prevent the "exportation" of those diseases from their shores to other countries did not come up for consideration and are scarcely mentioned in the Conventions.

But, in the case of India it is just the contrary that holds good. There plague and cholera are more or less permanently endemic and widely diffused, and India is exposed to no danger from yellow fever. Consequently, the measures to prevent fresh importations of these diseases are of relatively little importance or interest to her. But the question of measures to prevent the exportation of the two first-named diseases assumes, in consequence of the facts just pointed out, a primary importance and involves the Indian Government in no little responsibility in the eyes of the rest of the world. This responsibility, great at all times, becomes accentuated when each revolving year brings round the season of Moslem Pilgrimage. The reason is obvious; many thousands of pilgrims of all classes then leave India for the holy cities of Islam; they have been the principal means in the past of carrying cholera to Arabia, which has then become the starting-point of an European or world-wide epidemic; and in the last twelve years anxiety has naturally been felt lest the infection of plague should be spread in like manner.

The object of the present paper will be to consider, as briefly as possible, the measures that have been devised by India herself and by the Powers at successive Conferences to deal with these dangers.

NATIVE PASSENGER ACT.

One of the earliest measures taken by the Indian Government to control the spread of cholera from Indian ports was, I believe, the passing of the Native Passenger Act of 1858. This has been followed at intervals by other Acts of a similar character, of which the most important have been the Native Passenger Ships Act of 1876, the Native Passenger Ships Act of 1887, and the Pilgrim Ships Act of 1895. Other Acts such as the Bombay Act of 1887 and the Bengal Act of 1896, have been passed for the protection of Muhammadan pilgrims; but, from the point of view of international disease-prevention, the Pilgrim Ships Act of 1895 (together with the Rules issued under it) is by far the most important. It repealed, in whole or in part, some of the preceding Acts, and is the main Act in force at this day.

The real importance and utility of these successive Acts can scarcely be over-rated. They have, from the first to the last, formed the basis upon which successive International Conferences have drawn up the sanitary measures to be applied for the control of the spread of disease by the Pilgrimage and even by other means; and those Conferences have more than once given expression to the debt of gratitude they owed to the Indian authorities, as the real pioneers in these matters.

It will be of interest to discuss briefly the attitude of those Conferences, and the action taken by them, in connection with this particular branch of international prophylaxis—the prevention, that is, of the spread of disease from India more particularly by means of Moslem pilgrims.

The "International Conference of Paris," 1851, did not, I believe, touch on this point.

The "Constantinople Conference" of 1866—the real starting-point of modern international measures—most cordially approved of the Indian Native Passenger Act of 1858. It thought that it would not be wholly impossible to stamp out cholera in India, and that in any case the disease could be controlled by proper hygienic measures—some of which, it freely admitted, had already been carried out by the Indian Government. With regard to the pilgrimage danger, it urged:—(1) That the number of pilgrims should be limited as much as possible, by obliging them to obtain written authority to leave India, such authority to be given only if they could show that they had enough funds for the whole pilgrimage; (2) That hygienic measures should be applied in the places the pilgrims passed through and (3) That groups of pilgrims in which cholera had actually appeared should not be allowed to depart until the epidemic among them had entirely ceased and they had undergone a general disinfection.

In view of later developments, it is of particular interest to note that this Conference also decided "that restrictive measures, known beforehand and properly applied, are much less prejudicial to commerce and international relations than the disturbance to trade and commercial transactions resulting from an invasion of cholera," and that "the nearer to the original foyer of cholera the measures of quarantine, etc., are applied, the less onerous those measures are, and the more efficacious do they become (if properly carried out) for the protection of Europe."

GERMS OF LATER MEASURES.

In these decisions taken over forty years ago may be found the germs of all the subsequent proposals and decisions in connection with the subject under discussion.

The "Vienna Conference of 1874" confirmed the above decisions without adding to them. This Conference also paid a tribute to the efforts of the Indian Government to control the spread of cholera.*

The "Washington Conference of" 1881 dealt only with yellow fever.

The "Rome Conference of 1885" made no new proposals as to measures to be taken in India before the departure of pilgrims.

The "Venice Conference of 1892" was the first one to be followed by an International Sanitary Convention. This Convention dealt mainly with the questions of the passage of the Suez Canal in quarantine and the re-organisation of the Alexandria Quarantine Board. It did not directly touch the question of India.

The "Dresden Conference of 1893" also did not deal with the question under discussion.

The "Paris Conference of 1894," on the other hand, was mainly concerned with pilgrimage to the Hedjad. It laid down clearly, for the first time, the measures to be taken before the departure of pilgrims "from ports of the Indian Ocean and Oceania. These may be briefly summarised as follows:—(1) Medical inspection of

result of the International Sanitary Conference of Constantinople (1866). That Conference decided: (1) that a sanitary establishment should be created near the entrance of the Red Sea; (2) that the ternational character of this establishment was a ine qua non," the form to be given to the in- tution and to the measures to be applied there ing left to the Governments interested, with suggestion that the lazaret should be placed der the direction of either Turkey or Egypt, t under the control and with the assistance of rope; and (3) that the measures applied there uld be based on an international regulation and ecuted by an authority placed under the control the Governments interested. Camaran was ulti- tely selected as the best site. The lazaret there t came into being in 1881. It was much enlarged perfected, at considerable cost, in the years 1896-

It is in many respects an admirable institution. as certain serious defects which are now being edied; but in all essential matters, when the new ks are carried out, it will be one of the best as l as one of the largest lazarets in the world. his lazaret is under the control of the Constan- ople Board of Health. It is opened during the months of Pilgrimage; a large permanent staff ains there all the year round, and for the pil- n season an "annual mission" is sent there, posed of from 7 to 10 doctors, and a large num- of other officials and employes.

"UNNECESSARILY STRINGENT."

he measures applied at Camaran to pilgrims are down in a set of regulations, the "Reglement cial applicable au Peleringe du Hedjaz," which nually revised by the Constantinople Board of lth. Those measures, as applied to Indian rims, have been the subjects of complaint, as unnecessarily stringent, particularly in the er of the lengthy period of quarantine applied em. Until the year 1905, that period was one n days for pilgrim ships from any Indian port. 905, as the result of representations made by lf, the Board of Health consented to reduce period to one of five days, in view of measures taken in India before the departure e pilgrims. But the effective application of that tion was postponeded for a year, owing to the ed deficiencies in the Camaran lazaret, and for n financial and other reasons. That same year, y suggestion, the Commission of Inspection e referred to was sent to inspect the lazaret and an elaborate report on its return, containing led proposals for the improvement and comple- of that institution. In the following year (1906), Board reduced the quarantine to five days for ims that had undergone measures in India, in- ing five days' preliminary isolation before de- re. Unfortunately just at that moment came the that the Indian Government had abandoned measure, and so far that season again the ten quarantine at Camaran was retained. But in -08, and again in the present pilgrimage (1908- the quarantine has been reduced to seven days ilgrims who have undergone medical inspection disinfection before leaving India, and who are ed in ships that have been disinfected and had rats destroyed.

e measures at Camaran, even as they now stand ertainly much more stringent than those laid in the International Convention of Pares 3) (Arts. 126-128). That Convention requires, "clean" ships from infected ports, only fection of the pilgrims' effects, and the g of a douche bath to the pilgrims—the e detention of the ship not to exceed 48 . For "suspected" ships (i. e., those on h cases of cholera or plague have occurred, but resh case for seven days) the measures are ically the same; and even for "infected" ships uarantine is only one of 5 days for cholera and s for plague. It will naturally be asked why oard of Health at Constantinople has insisted retaining measures so much more stringent these. The reason is fourfold. Firstly, Turkey ot accepted the Paris Convention; secondly, Board has been seriously impressed by the mous mortality from plague and cholera in in recent years; thirdly, doubt has been felt the adequacy of the Camaran lazaret and the cy of the measures other than quarantine ed there; and finally some influences must be ed to the pecuniary loss to the lazaret's income h would undoubtedly result from a reduction arantine there.

WILL TURKEY JOIN?

an only touch very lightly here on these points. regard to the first, Turkey has unfortunately ecepted the International Convention, or has lied her readiness to do so only under "reserves" would have annulled a great part of their pro- ns. With the change of regime, however in ountry, it is not impossible that she may be ed sooner or later to come into line with the Powers in accepting, if not the whole, at least e purely sanitary causes of the Paris Conven-

ith regard to the second point, it must be ad- ed that a certain amount of disquietude at the tality in India was natural and indeed justified. following figures show the numbers of deaths ndia, from cholera and plague, respectively, in e of the last five years:—

ear.	Deaths from Plague	Deaths from Cholera.
3.....	8,65,747	3,14,311
4.....	1,143,933	1,93,657
5.....	1,063,140	4,41,786
6.....	3,56,721	7,13,664
7.....	1,290,735	4,08,102 (in British India only).

Thus, from a million to a million and-a-half deaths m these two diseases alone have been occurring ually in the last few years, and the last year of series furnished the highest total of all. No one ld be taxed with being alarmist for regarding e figures as of very real gravity. It will conse- ntly be readily recognised that, under these ditions an endeavour to obtain a great reduction the measures of quarantine applied at Camaran on rims from India, was likely to meet with diffi- ties, that those difficulties were increased by the that India had herself just before struck off from list of measures the five days' observation before arture, and that they were not diminished by the den importation to Camaran of cholera on two ps, after an interval of twelve years without y such importation occurring. (a)

With regard to the third point, the doubt as to e adequacy of the Camaran lazaret to apply other asures efficiently, that doubt has been largely sipated, as the result of the labours of the Com- ission of Inspection before referred to. In respect its water-supply, and of its truly admirable ar- ngements for disinfection and for giving of douche- ths to the pilgrims, the Camaran lazaret com- res favorably with any other institution of the nd with which I am acquainted. One of its most rious defects—the latrine arrangements—has al- ady been partially remedied and will shortly be holly so; on the proposal of the Commission a tem of trough closet with automatic flushes and per drains (of the best material, supplied by the m of Jennings & Co., of Lambeth) has been tried one of the cordons of the lazaret; it has so far en good results, and the system will shortly be tended to the rest of the lazaret. A large number other improvements will also shortly be put in nd, a sum of £T. 33,000 (£30,000 sterling) having ently been voted for purpose.

THE FINANCIAL SIDE.

With regard to the fourth point—the financial e of the question—it is obvious that the duration a quarantine should on no account be determi- d by considerations of this nature. To impose, prolong, a quarantine, as a source of income is riously inadmissible. But it has equally to be membered that the taxes collected are in propor- n to the length of the quarantine, and that the ome of a lazaret does diminish if the quarantines shortened. These large institutions are costly ablishments, and have to be kept up by some ans. To this I shall refer again later, and will y add here that the whole question of the taxes ied in Turkish ports is now being dealt with by proper body—the Mixed Commission for the vision of the Ottoman Sanitary Tariff, now ting in Constantinople.

have referred in an earlier part of this paper to lauses of the Paris Convention laying down the ditions to be fulfilled by pilgrim ships as regards r sanitary state. It is satisfactory to be able to e that pilgrim ships from Indian ports are among best of those arriving at Camaran in regard to r cleanliness, absence of overcrowding and com- ance with every other sanitary requirement. The on is that they are compelled to conform with Rules framed by the Government of India under the various Pilgrim Ships Acts already mentioned. Those Rules are not only excellent in themselves, but they are very strictly applied by the Indian authorities to the ships leaving their ports. The contrast between such ships and others (even under the British flag) from ports of the Persian Gulf or elsewhere, where there is no means of enforcing compliance with the Rules, is very striking. I can affirm this, not only on the authority of the annual reports for many years past of the Camaran and Jeddah medical officers, but also from what I myself saw when staying in those ports in 1906.

There is, however, one point in which the equipment of pilgrim ships from India is apt to fall short. In several instances complaints have been made of the inefficiency of the medical officer which such ships are compelled to carry. Sometimes the complaint has been that he has made incorrect declarations as to the state of health of the pilgrims on board on their arrival at Camaran or Jeddah. In some such instances he has officially declared that there was no sickness on board whereas, on landing the pilgrims, several have been found seriously ill, and even dying; thus showing that he had either wilfully made an untrue statement, or was culpably ignorant of the health of the pilgrims under his charge. Very frequently the ships' papers show that deaths that have occurred during the voyage have been vaguely certified as due to "general debility," or "fever," or some such indefinite term, indicating that imperfect attention to an exact diagnosis has been paid. There seems, in fact, to be little doubt that there is marked room for improvement in the class of medical officers carried by many of the pilgrim ships that leave Indian ports.

INDIAN INDIGENTS.

Another frequent source of complaint in the past has been the large number of indigent pilgrims from India. They have proved a cause of trouble, firstly, in refusing to pay their quarantine dues at Camaran and even in requiring to be fed in addition at the expense of the lazaret authorities; and secondly, from the fact that many of them, after the fetes at Mecca are over, have no money for their return journey, and remain, in a penniless state, in the streets of Jeddah—a danger to the health of the town, and a source of anxiety and difficulty to the local authorities and to the British Consul there. This matter has been frequently discussed in successive International Conferences, and the later Conventions have each contained a clause requiring—"if local circumstances permit"—pilgrims to prove the possession of means for the whole pilgrimage, and particularly of a return ticket. The Indian Government in particular has been urged to take steps to make these conditions compulsory, but hitherto has apparently found it impossible to do so. In the last few years, however, the Indian Government has "advised" pilgrims "to have sufficient money with them to enable them to meet the cost of the journey, and to provide themselves with gold to pay the sanitary dues at Camaran." I shall refer again to this last point; but, in regard to the main consideration, it would be very desirable that the Indian pilgrims should be not merely advised, but compelled to prove the possession of adequate funds and to have return tickets. Pilgrims from the Dutch East Indies, from Egypt and from Morocco are compelled by their respective Governments to give such proof, and have even in some years been obliged to deposit a large sum of money with the local authorities before their departure. No doubt the average Indian pilgrim is exceedingly poor; but the Moslem religion actually requires that its followers should only go on pilgrimage if they have the necessary funds, and if they have provided for their families during their absence. There would surely seem to be no reasonable objection to a Government insisting on its pilgrims complying with one of their own religious laws.

In some instances there can be no doubt that pilgrims have pleaded poverty and so escaped paying their quarantine dues at Camaran, when they had in truth ample means to pay them. It would be easy to mention a number of tricks to which they have resorted in the past to avoid paying those dues. (b) The abuse was for some years a very serious one, and the loss to the lazaret was great. This is shown by the following figures:—

Year.	Percentage of Indian pilgrims who paid their dues at Camaran.	Percentage of Indian pilgrims who did not pay their dues at Camaran.
1903-4.....	67·64	32·36
1904-5.....	58·71	41·26
1905-6.....	69·22	30·98
1906-7.....	66·42	33 58
1907 8.....	100·	0·

DUES PAID BY CAPTAINS.

The sudden fall to zero in the number of "non-paying" pilgrims in the last year of the series was the result of a decision taken by the Constantinople Board of Health in 1907, requiring the quarantine dues at Camaran to be paid "en bloc" by the ships' captains, who now include the sum in the price of the tickets. This measure is strictly in accordance with Article 93 of the Paris Convention of 1903. It is applied equally rigtrously at the Egyptian lazaret of El Tor, and is, in fact a very practical and useful measure. For as I have already remarked these large lazarets are costly institutions, and they must be provided by some means with an adequate income to keep them up. This brings me to a very important point—the attitude of India towards the very existence of the lazaret of Camaran. As I have shown above, this lazaret was brought into being under an International agreement; it has been built with funds derived from International sources, and the application of measures to pilgrims there is compulsory under the International Conventions—which have been accepted and ratified by His Majesty's Government and by those of the majority of other Powers. There can be no question of doing away with it, and letting the pilgrims go straight to the Hedjaz without any precautionary measures on the way. But in order to keep it going, funds are absolutely necessary, and these are provided by the taxes levied on the pilgrims undergoing quarantine there. The amount of those taxes has been fixed, also under International agreement by the body already mentioned—the Mixed Commission for the Revision of the Ottoman Sanitary Tariff. [This body has met four times since 1869 (the date of its first meeting), and is now sitting, for a fifth time, in Constantinople.] His Majesty's Government has consented to the levying of the taxes in question. Consequently there can, I think, be no legitimate objection to the step taken by the Board of Health at Constantinople in making the payment of the taxes by the ship's captain or agent compulsory. The financial result of the measure has been excellent; for the Camarn lazaret, which had for many years furnished a serious deficit, last year yielded a sufficient margin of surplus.

On the other hand, more legitimate objection may be, and is, raised by the Indian Government to the total amount of the taxes levied. That amount is, as I said before, proportioned to the length of the quarantine; and the Indian Government, in justly objecting to the quarantining of their pilgrims for far longer periods than the Paris Convention requires, object at the same time to the resulting additional cost to those pilgrims. I have already described the difficulties that lie at present in the way of diminishing the length of that quarantine, and the continued efforts that are being made to overcome those difficulties.

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

There remains one other point to be mentioned—the rate of exchange at which foreign coins are taken at Camaran. Formerly, the Indian rupee was taken there at the rate of only five and-a-half piastres (P. 5 1-2), instead of the eight piastres (P. 8) which is its real value. When at Camaran and Jeddah in 1906, I found that even by the local money-changers the rupee was taken at the rate of 7 1-4 to 7 3-4 piastres. On returning to Constantinople, I succeeded in getting the rate at which the rupee is accepted, both at Camaran and Jeddah, raised from P. 5 1-2 to a sum 20 paras (one penny) less than local rate of exchange of the day. This works out at from six and three-quarters to seven and-a-quarter piastres. The result has been a very appreciable gain for the pilgrims who pay their taxes in rupees. The exchange rate of the English sovereign has also been the subject of complaint, as many of the captains now pay the dues in this coin. The sovereign is taken by the lazaret authorities at the rate of 109 piastres; whereas its full value is 120, and it is taken by the local money-changers in the Red Sea at 118 or 119. But in this instance (which was not the case with the rupee, whose value had been arbitrarily fixed, at P. 89), the rate of exchange has been regulated by an International agreement. The Mixed Commission above alluded to, in fixing the sanitary and quarantine dues, had laid down (Art. 8 of the Sanitary Tariff) that they were to be collected in Turkish money—"the Turkish pound at 100 piastres, the Medjidieh at 20 piastres." The Turkish pound is really equivalent to 108 piastres, yet it is taken by the sanitary authorities at only 100 (i.e., 100 "gold" piastres). Consequently, all foreign gold coins have to be taken at their equivalent in "gold" piastres; and the equivalent of the English sovereign is 109 gold piastres. So long as the Tariff, which has been in force since 1871, remains unaltered, it will be impossible to take the English sovereign at any other rate.

Before closing this paper, I wish to say, that its main object has been to set forth briefly some of the facts in connection with a most important branch of International disease control. Many of those facts are perhaps little known to the profession as a whole; but I am convinced that the more they are known the better it will be for all concerned. The sanitary control of the Moslem Pilgrimage involves many and highly complex problems. The measures, devised to ensure that control, have been laid down in the International Sanitary Conventions; the execution of those measures, so far as regards the pilgrimage from India (the only points dealt with in this paper) lies firstly with the Indian Government, and secondly, with the Constantinople Board of Health. I have tried to show how each of these authorities discharges the onerous duties laid upon it, and to indicate some of the points wherein there is room for improvement on both sides. To that extent, I hope the paper may prove not only of interest, but also of practical use. A fuller knowledge of what each of these authorities is doing of the difficulties each has to contend with, and of the efforts made to overcome those difficulties, can only increase mutal respect and mutual confidence; and that will assuredly facilitate the execution of the responsible task that both are called on by the European Powers jointly to perform—the prevention, that is, of the spread of plague or cholera from India by the Moslem Haj.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since writing the preceding paper, and at the moment of posting it news has been received of a fresh importation of cholera to Camaran by a pilgrim-ship from India. The ship, with 856 pilgrims on board, arrived at Camaran from Bombay on November 24th, 1908. On the night of the 28-29th, a member of the crew was landed with symptoms of cholera; on the 29th, two other members of the crew were also landed with the same symptoms. The results of a preliminary bacteriological inquiry have shown that the cases are almost certainly cases of cholera. This incident only serves to confirm the interpretation advanced above of the similar incidents in last year's pilgrimage, and to strengthen the appeal made to the India Government to consider the possibility of reviving the measure of five days observation of the pilgrims before they leave the Indian shores.

In the course of some discussion Dr. Blackmore complained that already the Hajis underwent about 30 days on quarantine although the Venice Convention referred only five and it was a real hardship on the Hajis the Government had taken almost a paternal interest in their welfare, in fact there was no need for the pilgrim to spend a pie once he was in the Haji camps. However they were fleeced by the Turkish authorities from the time that they reached Camaran.

Dr. Crimmin's replying to the strictures on the work of medical officers said that some inflieciency could not be helped. The work was such that no European doctors could be'indused to go on one and these ships and even Indians would not stand it for more than one or two trips.

Dr. Blackmore recommended that women doctors should be carried whenever possible.

SMALL-POX ON PILGRIM SHIPS.

In a paper on small-pox on board of pilgrim ships' Lieut.-Colonel Crimmin, said:—"Many of the returning pilgrims are incubating small-pox when they land in Bombay and they develop it later on in their villages up-country where they become foci of infection. And herein probably lies the greatest mischief. Placing the pilgrims in quarantine on their return from Mecca is not practicable nor would it be expedient. Compulsory vaccination of the returned Hajis would not be of very much use towards preventing the development of small-pox in those who are incubating it on arrival in India nor would it prevent those who develop the disease from becoming foci of infection in their villages. If Indian pilgrims, who appear to be very susceptible to small-pox, were vaccinated, or revaccinated, as the case may be, immediately before leaving India for Mecca, many lives would be saved as well as much disfigurement and suffering. The deaths in British India from small-pox fluctuate considerably but they may be taken as about 100,000 per annum."

THE FLIGHT OF MOSQUITOES.

In a paper on the incidence of tropical diseases among naval men stationed in warm climates Dr. Clayton said:—"The presence of mosquitoes on board a sea-going ship is a question that still needs observation, but so far as personal experience goes it has been noted that at places like Bombay where the ship lies half a mile from the shore, at Colombo where she is within 300 yards, and at Trincomalee where she is within a quarter of a mile of a shore abounding in these pests, very few indeed are found on board. The same applies to a great extent to flies and these are probably conveyed largely by boats. I have noted large numbers of flies when near fishing fleets in China and also when lying off various Persian Gulf ports. In places like Rangoon and Calcutta on the other hand, mosquitoes are numerous on board. The Panama Canal sanitarians appear to base their successful prophylactic measures on the assumption that the flight of mosquitoes is ordinarily limited to about a quarter of a mile but no doubt direction of wind, which at Colombo, for instance, blows almost directly ashore, has a good deal to say in the matter. This freedom from mosquitoes is emphasized by the manner of occurrence of malaria in the Navy. Except for casual cases who can generally be found to have recently slept ashore, this disease is, judging from health returns and personal experience on the African, China, and East Indian stations, practically confined to landing parties for operations ashore, small ships serving up malarious rivers, etc., or lastly ships lying alongside or in dry dock in malarious ports. Plague is extremely rare in the navy.

On most stations the immunity enjoyed can readily be understood as ships are away from plague-infected ports, such as Hongkong, during the epidemic season. Curiously enough however it is on these less severely infected stations such as China and the Cape that Naval men seem to have been chiefly attacked whereas in Bombay, where ships lie during the height of the plague season, large numbers of native are employed on board, and leave is practically unrestricted, cases are rare in the extreme."

THE SAILORS' RISKS ASHORE.

As regards food, water, or milk-borne diseases the comparative infrequency of the diseases classed under this head, Typhoid, Dysentery, and Cholera, illustrate the already mentioned advantages possessed by the modern sailor during his sojourn in tropical waters, wich regard to food, water, disposal of excreta and protection from flies and similar carriers of infection. He is, of course, exposed to risk when ashore on leave but this is considerably lessened by the fact that he is not as a rule inclined to waste much money on food and that his drink in the majority of cases is confined to beer.

"The Carriage of Plague by sea" was the subject shown by Dr. G. J. Blackmore, who said that the History of the prevailing pandemic proved that without exception the countries at present infected had become infected through their ports. The word had in fact he infected by sea and if further spread was to be prevented it was with the ports and on board ship that preventive measures must be taken. "It is now established" he continued beyond all doubt that man receives his infection from the rat by means of the rat flea, and measures to prevent the spread of plague by sea must therefore be directed against rats, fleas, and infected human beings. Hitherto the measures adopted in Bombay have concerned themselves almost entirely with the spread of plague by human beings. Now, although numerous cases of plague are known to have been introduced into uninfected countries and many more must certainly have escaped detection, I have never heard of any case, and do not think one has been recorded where the introduction of plague by a human being into an overseas uninfected country has ever been the starting point of an epidemic. If epidemics had begun in this way they would not invariably have started in ports as they have done, but would, in a certain proportion of cases, have appeared in the interior of the country. It is thus evident that measures directed against human beings alone are not likely to be very successful in preventing the spread of plague. The rat is undoubtedly the essential factor in the carriage of plague by sea, and if the transmission of plague is to be prevented some means must be devised of either preventing rats from gaining access to ships in effected ports, or the rats must be destroyed on board the ship after it has left such ports.

SUPREME IMPROVEMENT OF RAT KILLING.

The destruction of rats is the one measure of supreme importance and the docks of infected countries are the places in which it should be most systematically carried out. Bombay is at the present time, and has been for some years the great plague distributing centre of the world, and it is here that the greatest activity should be displayed in destroying the known carrier of plague. I regret to say that up to the present no attempt of any kind in this direction to limit the spread of plague has been made.

The carriage of plague over sea by fleas seems, as unlikely that it is questionable whether it is necessary to take any steps to prevent it. The one essential measure—and the one so strangely neglected in India—remains to be discussed, viz., the destruction of rats in the docks of infected countries, on board vessels sailing from those countries, and in the docks of uninfected countries in which such vessels are to be ultimately berthed. The attempt to prevent rats from passing on to ships lying alongside wharves or dock walls must, I think, be confessed to have failed, and it is difficult to conceive of any really effectual measure which would at the same time allow the ordinary loading and unloading work to be carried on unhampered. Even if rats could be prevented from passing on board themselves a certain number would be carried on board in cargo and baggage. If, however, there were do rats in the docks, none could gain access to the ships excepting the few that might be in articles of cargo. There can then be no doubt whatever that even if measures are not taken to free infected ports of rats at least every effort should be made to rid the docks of them, and with properly organised, persistent and systematic efforts, the attempt should meet with such a measure of success as to render the exportation of plague very improbable.

In the discussion which followed this paper. Dr. Tanner said that, while the utmost precautions were taken and no plague or small-pox should leave Bombay no precaution whatever was taken that Hajis should not bring infaction and these diseases into the port, a good deal of small-pox was brought to Bombay in this way, and also by the steamers coming from Goa.

OVER-BUILDING AT BOMBAY DOCKS.

In a paper descriptive of Sea borne plague regulations Dr. B. S. Shroff made the following reference to Bombay Docks:—When the Prince's and Victoria Docks were built, sufficient open spaces between Godowns were not left for free circulation of air in the dock berths. All the available spaces left between Godowns have been or are being built over with temporary or permanent structures, blocking up the passages and preventing free access of air to the dock premises. These with the addition of flats to some of the Godowns, render the berths surrounded as they are with the existing stone walls of Godowns, which get very much heated during the day, closer, warmer and more uncomfortable by preventing continuous dilution of air at the lower strata of atmosphere in the docks. This condition also tends to aggravate the mosquito nuisance. Attention of the Port Trust authorities may well be directed to these points to enable them to make better provision of free air passages between Godowns in their new docks, that are being built at present. . . . The use of several non-descript aerated waters, that find ready sale amongst the shipping in Bombay, often cause gastric and intestinal irritation. Their sale ought to be prevented, and proper brands of aerated waters only ought to be allowed to pass on to the shipping community by the authorities concerned. The Superintendent of Seamen's Rest has realised the danger, and has been doing his best to dissuade seamen from using indifferent aerated waters.

Other papers read before this section were "The isolation of infectious disease on board ship" by Mr. H. Bawa and the sanitation of Army transports of the United States by Lieut. Harold W. Jones.

CATARACT OPERATION.

Delegates in the fifth Section considered the subject relating to cataract, Rhinoplasty and Lithotoxy. An important paper on extraction of cataract was read by Captain Lister. The paper on Lithotopaxy was read by Surgeon-General Stevenson, the President of Section, while that on "Stone in the Bladder" was presented by Lt.-Col. Durell Pank.

THE CONVERSAZIONE.

In the evening a large number of the Congress visitors with many residents of Bombay, attended the conversazione and had an opportunity of seeing the beautiful exhibition grounds at their best. Entering by the eastern gate they found themselves in a large garden studded with the pavilions and halls of an Eastern architecture. All the buildings were in semblance of marble, and stone but the dead whiteness of their walls was softened by the glow of tinted lamps, for each was plentifully illumined with lights of every hue and miniature palm groves pleasantly broke up the intervening spaces. The exhibition is certainly a more effective spectacle by night, charming enough as it is by day for the half lights and shadows convey a sense of distance and depth which adds to the realism of the general scene. In pleasantly contrived recesses the visitors listened to the strains of a native band, promenaded among the gardens or chatted within the brightly-lit cafes.

In the tent which earlier in the day had been occupied by Section 4 of the Congress, an admirable series of lantern slide demonstrations were given, various delegates contributing running comment on plain and popular lines to the lantern illustrations which were presented.

Captain Williams first accompanied some very gruesome picture indicating the different stages of leprosy. With a description of its treatment by Nastin. Major Leonard Rogers next dealing with the subject of cholera epidemics, had a less fearsome set of illustrations. These consisted in fact entirely of maps. On these he traced the progress of the important epidemics of the 19th century some of which emanating from Bengal eventually spread to Western Europe and America, but showed how the last of these though it extended with great rapidity owing to the improvement in means of communication was yet far less destructive in its effects on account of the increasing knowledge of the disease. Fear of such ravages as attended the preceding epidemics might be considered to be at an end. Dr. Row followed with a discourse on the parasite of the Dehli Boil, and a most interesting 20 minutes by Mr. M. F. Howlett on the subject of blood-sucking insects was succeeded by a talk from Dr. Greig who demonstrated the habits of the Tsetse fly and its connection with the terrible sleeping sickness. Major Wall with his interesting chat on poisonous and non-poisonous snakes and Major Leonard Rogers who chose for his second subject "Fevers," concluded the series.

An attractive programme of music was given by the Band of the 123rd (Outram's) Rifles, under the direction of M. Fredilis.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Papers on enteric fever will be read and discussed this morning at the session of the first Section which assembles in the University Library and Donovan Bodies, etc., will be the subject of consideration before the delegates in the second Section which meets in the Convocation Hall. The third Section which holds its sitting in the Library, will devote the day to the discussion of Beri-Beri. Section fourth or thesanitation section will meet as usual in the tent on the Exhibition grounds, and papers on disinfection appear on the agenda for the day. The fifth Section where surgical operations are principally described and discussed, will assemble in the Library opposite the Registrar's office and the sitting will be devoted to papers to be presented by eminent surgeons.

MATRI PUJALI SEDITION CASE.

Boy Printer Discharged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 23.

In the Matri Pujali Sedition case to-day at the Calcutta Police Court before Mr. Thornhill, the boy printer was discharged and an adjournment granted pending information of the result of the petition which had been made by the defence to the local Government.

(a) These difficulties will seem to be increased by the importation of cholera to Camaran in the present [illegible]. See postscript.

(b) A favourite one is for a group of pilgrims to hand over all their money for the time to one of their number; he pays his dues; but the others refuse, pleading "insigesoy", and in truth no money can "at that moment" be found on them. Many other tricks of the kind are, or were, resorted to.

Too Old at 40

HOW YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE MAY BE RETAINED.

Exceptional Opportunities for our Readers.

What is the cry that now goes up, that now rings from one end of the land to the other, which is shouted demonstratively by employers and wailed in melancholy fashion by employes. Nothing less than "Too old at forty." And in nowise is this manifested more greatly than in the increasing baldness and greyness which has afflicted humanity.

Take a hundred typical men and women of to-day, and what do you find—that nine-tenths of these will show an alarming and significant extent of hair weakness and deterioration!

Have you ever given a thought to the important fact that all such hair weakness finds a responsive and echoing counterpart in the features. That the lack of nutrition and virility which saps the hair growth has a parallel influence on the lines and looks of the face.

Take your typical bald-headed man—he has generally furrowed cheeks and brows! Take your typical hair-weakened woman—she shows more wrinkles and marks of age on her face than does her sister whose hair is full and natural.

Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Typical case where a course of Harlene hair treatment is necessary.

Is there a "way out"? Most undoubtedly; and that "way out" is now being placed prominently before the British Public, for the proprietors of Edwards "Harlene," the most renowned, powerful, and celebrated hair restorer and stimulant ever produced—not only assert that in "Harlene" will be found the means of transforming weak, disordered, stagnant, hair growth into activity and health, but they back this assertion by offering a special gift bottle of this great hair-specific to everyone who acknowledges the need for such help, for the purpose of a personal test.

Dignitaries from Royalty downwards have expressed their admiration of the efficacy of "Harlene," and the perusal of the list of well-known names who have endorsed its claims places it on a pedestal far above all other preparations.

Have you not the highest interest in your personal appearance? Examine yourself, and see if the fault is not in your hair. That is the "weakness," and in this free offer is indicated the "way out."

When this special bottle is finished you can procure your supplies from all chemists and stores, the world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Week's Test Dept., Edwards' Harlene Co, 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned above, the special gift bottle of "Harlene" necessary for the one week's free personal test to which the article refers. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of paper.

Name.....

Address.....

MARTELL'S

celebrated

Blue & Silver Label

BRANDIES

"One Star," "Two Star," "Three Star," and their liqueurs—V.O., V.S.O., V.S.O.P.

Known throughout the world to be of the very highest quality and distilled solely from wine produced in the vineyards of the famous Charente district.

INSECT BITES and STINGS

The irritation and inflammation caused by insect bites is allayed by the use of Pond's Extract, the old Family Doctor.

Keep a bottle of this popular and reliable remedy in the house. It gives immediate relief, and may be safely employed for young and old alike. In cases of cuts, sprains, bruises, skin abrasions, piles, sores, sunburn, etc., Pond's is a most effective remedy. It relieves rheumatism, muscular pains after exercise, and is a special delight after shaving.

Pond's Extract can be used internally and externally. It is a liquid, and an absolutely pure, harmless and clean preparation. It does not soil the finest linen. Being a non-greasy preparation, it does not collect the dirt in the pores of the skin. It acts directly on the part affected, penetrating to the root of the trouble. Remember there is no substitute for Pond's Extract.

You should ask your Chemist to-day for a bottle of Pond's Extract; it is sold in three sizes at 1/-, 1/9, 2/3, and 4/6. If you have any trouble in obtaining it, write direct to—

POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
65, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Pond's EXTRACT
THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

A crown of glory—is a beautiful head of hair. An Australian lady now in London writes under date Jan. 28, 1907:

"Ayer's Hair Vigor has done my hair a world of good. Thanks to it, my hair is now thick, glossy, and soft, and when plaited is 55 inches long. Ayer's Hair Vigor ought to be used by every woman who takes pride in her appearance."

You also may have such a crown of glory if you will follow the example of this lady and use

Ayer's Hair Vigor

It will remove all dandruff and make your hair rich and abundant.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbon AND Carbons

For Typewriters

Nature's Way to Beauty.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is Nature's way to Beauty and is the only really safe and beneficial face-cream. The wonderful ICILMA NATURAL WATER contained in it is the greatest discovery ever made for the skin, for it stimulates the natural energy of the skin to resist all ill-effects of weather or age. That is why daintily-scented, greaseless

Icilma Fluor Cream

protects the skin from the hottest sun or coldest wind. Invaluable for immediately curing chaps, sunburn, insect bites and abrasions and for preventing blueness from cold. Cannot grow hair, requires no powder to hide it and does away with the necessity of dangerous greasy skin foods. For giving lasting clean cool comfort and healthy transparency of skin it has no equal.

MEN find it particularly soothing after shaving—rubbed in over night it makes the morning shave surprisingly easy.

(Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.)

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

You want Beautiful Teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.

All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's Odonto

"For *Your* Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB. 22, 1909.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 23, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84		3/16
3 do. Rentes	97 1/3		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 3/16		3/16
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	62 5/16	unchgd	
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 5/16		1/8
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 5/16		1/8
do. do. in New York ..	.....		
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·19		1
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·50 3/4		1·4
do. do. do. New York.	.....		
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 p.c.	Since	e 14th Jan.
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7/8	1/4	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	1/3	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/2	1/2	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1/2	1/4	

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England £175,000 for South America.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.

Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by speculative selling.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ...	...Steady with fair demand.
Futures ...	... ... Quiet.
East Indian	... ... Quiet.
Manchester	— Quiet but steady.
Total Sales	... ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,500 "
Imports	... 8,000 "
Mid-Americans ...	... ... 5·07—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 3-16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
4·98	4·99	5·00	5·02	5·02
		—04	—03	—04

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·03	4·98	4·94	4·92
—04		—03	

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F., 38 5-8—June-July Hull—Done—Canal.

Red Karachi C. I. F.—38 1-2 May-June—London —Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Wheat—Firm.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.—3,630,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs. 37 3-4—Jan.-Feb.—Done —Firm.

AUSTRALIAN

South Australian.—38 1-2—Feb.-March—Value—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 44 1-4 April-May.—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore 39 1-2 April-May.—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber 5s. 3 3/4d. Sellers.

Arrivals :—

"Glenlee" "Africa" "Prome."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [23RD FEBRUARY, 1909

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovs.....	75,000	Adelaide....	Mercantile Bank.
4 Boxes Rupees..	29,737	Hong-kong. Linga ...	Hongkong Bank
2 Bundles Rs.....	4,000		
1 Box Gold Bullions.	1,13,880	Freemantle	National Bank.

FINANCIAL.

Exchange :—

The market is dull with T.T. at 1s. 37-8d. Demand at 1s. 329-32d., and credits three months at 1s. 41-16d. Far Eastern quotations are steady as noted below.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 7-8d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight,..	129
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	171

Government Paper :—

The opening rate for March delivery was 93-15, which declined at the close to 93-13 at which rate ready was also quoted, with no business reported. Calcutta quotations are ready 93-12 and Forward one month 93-14.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 93 13
1st Settlement	" 93 13

Bullion :—

The fixing quotation for Bar Silver in London was 23 5-16d. There was a decline of 1-8d. for ready and delivery in two months, which is said to be due to speculative sales. The New York market was closed yesterday. The local market opened steady for ready at 59-6 and forward at 59-8 and advanced at the close to 59-13 and 59-15, respectively. Bar gold is as quoted below.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	5	6
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	6	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	59	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	59	15	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	59	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market is steady, particularly for Bengals and good Broach, in which a fair amount of speculative business is passing in the bazaar for March delivery. Other descriptions are more or less neglected, but rates are well kept up. At the close we quote as under in a very steady market.

For ready cotton there is some improvement in the demand by shippers and mills, and though holders are meeting the enquiry prices are steadier. The off-take was about 7,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	232	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	226	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	215	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	206	"
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	201	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	201	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	191	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	185 1-2	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	190-91	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	198	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	187	"
Good Westerns	215	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	227	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Quiet but steady.

Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.

Total Imports ... ... 31,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June
4·98	5·00	5·00	5·03
unchgd	+01	unchgd	+01

June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·02	5·04	4·98	4·94	4·92
unchgd	+01	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet with only a small business doing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 7 7 6	B. T.
April-May...	" 7 12 0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

Prices are easier and the market continues weak.

We quote :—

Ready Kutni... ..	Rs. 6 8 0	B. T.
Brown Delhi, April-May ...	" 7 6 0	R. T.
Yellow Guzerat, April-May	" 7 7 6	R. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The demand is small and prices are easier.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent ...	Rs. 45 8 0	
Yellow Secunderabad —	" 51 0 0	
" Hinguughat ...	" 54 0 0	
Black Kutni	" 39 8 0	

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs. 29 8 0	
March-April	Rs. 5 15 0	R. T.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Poppyseed :—

Apl.-May	Rs. 9 12 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs. 24 8 0

Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 7 4 0 R. T.

Tone—No business.

Groundnuts—

Ready	Rs. 39 8 0

Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT—

White Delhi Apl-May ...	Rs 5 11 6	R. T.
" Pessi 85 per cent ..	" 5 15 0	"

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,450	
India	73	X. D.
Indian Specie Bank	55	

Mills :—

David	435
Crescent Mills	106 1-4
Central India S and W. Coy....	1,632 1-2
Currimbhai Mills	1,045
Howard and Bullough ...	475
Kohinoor	795
Manockji Petit	3,100
Standard	1,235

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co	131	
Bombay Steam Nav. Coy. ...	310	C. D.
[illegible]	130	
[illegible]ur Mining Syndicate Shares	18 1-2	
Treacher & Co.	637 1-2	

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	595
Amritsar-Patti	125
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	16,445 bales.
Wheat	4,095 cwts.
Linseed	6,881 "
Rapeseed	2,253 "
Gingellyseed	7,210 "
Poppyseed...	804 "
Groundnuts	1,183 "
Castoreed	7,027 "
Rice	105,371 "
Myrabollams	4,194 "
Cottonseed	28,790 "
Mowraseed...	50 "
Gram	1,004 "
Joowar	4,947 "
Maize	nil.

BENGAL SHARE MARKET.

Drop in Coal Shares.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 22.

Coal shares continue to fall in spite of more encouraging news regarding the demand in Bombay for first-class mineral. To-day's transactions include the following auctions:—New Birbhoom, 38; New Kendah, 3½; Bhulanbararee, 10 3-8; Jumoni, 8½; Gopalichuck, 10·1; South Gobindpur, 3·7; Bilbara. 5 5-8; and Kolastore, 1·15. Other transactions were Bhuskajuri, 14½; Baraboni, 16¼ and 17; Burragarh, 12; Equitable (ordinary), 55; Gobindpore, 11; Lamoni, 9½; Kosoonda and Nyadee, 40½ and 41; and Raneegunge 20½, 20¾ 21, and 21¼.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 12th Feb. 1909.	Total from 1st April 1908 to 12th Feb. 1909.	For week ending 12th Feb. 1908.	Total from 1st April 1907 to 12th Feb. 1908.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	23	994	27	1006
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	20	984	24	1013
Vessels transported	8	694	22	766
Vessels attended to	1	74	6	92
Vessels warped	...	17	...	43

DIVINE SERVICE.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

ASH WEDNESDAY.

24TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns.—84, 320, 324.
6-30 p.m.—Litany and Commination Service.
Hymns.—84, 88, 94.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a. m.—Matins.
11 a. m.—Litany and Commination Service.
6 p. m.—Shortened Evensong and Address.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,450
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	x.d. 73
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	16 "	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 " 1¼ "	5 181
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	55
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	280
Punjab National Bk.	100	30	p.c. 9 "	120
Bank of Burma.....	100	...	6 "	x.d.105
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£53¼
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
	£25	£12·10	6 "	£16¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1·15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	410
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Asmr Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	615
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250		Dv. 40 615½
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	497½
Century	100	100	50	310
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,632½
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhot Silk	500	500	90	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,125
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	740
Crescent	100	100	5	106½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,045
David	250	250	20	425
Ebrahim Pabany.....	250	250	10	180½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	650
Empress	500	500	25	325
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	255
Finlay Mills	250	250		252½
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,800
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	235
Globe Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	475
Hydcrabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	112½
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	Divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	375
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	170
Jewraj Balco	1,000	1,000	divid35	460
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackenji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	805
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	795
Leopold	100	100	3	58
Laxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	375
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,515
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,00	150	3,100
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	205½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	720
Phoenix	100	100	5	102½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	700
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 8	195
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	820
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,022½
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd1,525
S. Mahratta.....	250	2[illegible]	20	155
Standard Mills	500	5[illegible]	50	1,285
Sun	250	250	25	205
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,045
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd1,100
The Ebrahim Pa[illegible] Mills ...				180
The Fazulbhai Mills				235
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,800
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	121½
Broul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	215
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapaty	500	500	40	512½
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	3	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	125
Khandeish.....	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	280
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	675
New Berar	500	500	40	482½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	550
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	500
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

				Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100			332
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20		4	c-o 14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50		6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr.	10	131
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100			101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500		330	9,000
Bombay Burma Quarter share.....	625	625		82½	xd 2,250
Bombay Burma New Issue.....				300	435
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c.	6	155
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nil.		118
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.		28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500		40	900
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c.	5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. p. c.	6 6	350 285
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr.	50	370
Delhi Flour.....	200	200		16	131
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.	17	12
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10		1½	2
John Roberts and Co					
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining.....	25	25	Nil		8 annas.
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd	10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr.	14	xd 215
Marcks and Co.....	200	75		12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100		10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100		il.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c.	18½	183
Phillips and Co	100	30		...	27
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c.	10	52
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr.	27	500
Syndicate.....	A. 10 D. 20	10 10	p.c.	25 Nil.	16½ 17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100		8	90
Soundy and Co	100	100		Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron & Steel Co., Limited.....	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 60 40,		... ... 2dis	12½ dis. 60½
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c.	20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr.	1½	xd 33
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr.	40	637½

FIT GUARANTEED

SMART NEGLIGÉ SHIRTS

PATTERNS ON REQUEST

PRICE RIGHT
STYLE RIGHT
FIT RIGHT

CUT RIGHT
MAKE RIGHT
RESULT RIGHT

Plain coloured Oxfords in Blue, Pink, Heliotrope, Green, Biscuit and White.
Six for Rs. 30.

Fancy coloured striped oxford mattle. An excellent cloth for hard wear.
Six for Rs. 33.

Fancy coloured striped "India Gauze matte. Superfine quality, very smart stripes.
Six for Rs. 36.

Fancy "Newmarket" Zephyrs. All the newest colours in smart stripes and checks.
Six for Rs. 42.

Our stock is now replete with all the latest novelties in coloured shirtings, while our many years' experience enables us to guarantee satisfaction in every detail.

Fancy striped soft cambric in white and light coloured grounds with fancy stripes.
Six for Rs. 30.

Mercerised Zephyr. A cool "silky" cloth in white ground with neat coloured stripes.
Six for Rs. 30.

Fancy striped "Cellnett." A delightfully cool material in a variety of designs.
Six for Rs. 33.

Silk Zephyr. A very light silk mixture in a full range of smart stripes and fancy designs.
Six for Rs. 72.

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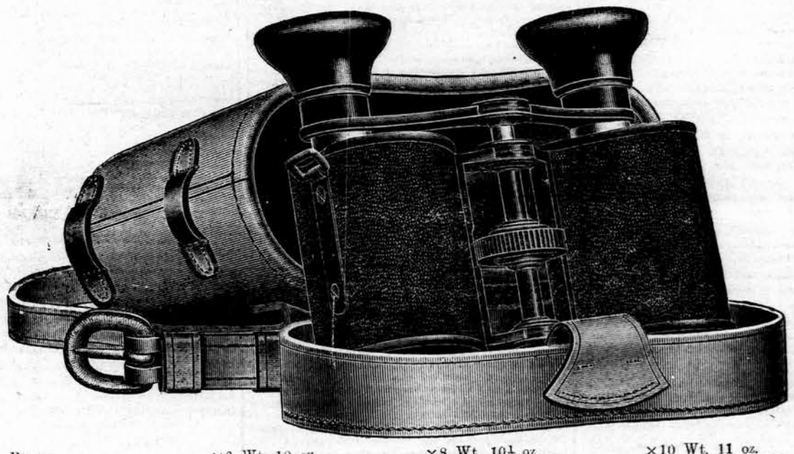

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ABBOTTABAD.

FEB. 16.—The football match between the 1st and 2nd Gurkha Rifles, in connection with the Frontier Force Football Tournament, which was advertised to take place on Monday, January 25th was postponed, as we thought indefinitely, on account of snow. To see it snowing all day on Monday, not taking into account the vagaries of the Indian climate, we thought that the winter was not over. How often does the weather deceive us! The next day was just the reverse—clouds dispersed bright sunshine and we all assembled to witness a good match. During the first half, the match was exciting and no less than five goals were scored. The 5th secured 3 and the 1-5th, 2. During the second half of play both sides tried their utmost to score, but nothing further resulted, leaving the 2-5th victorious by one goal. Colonel Kemball and the officers of the 5th Gurkha Rifles were "At Home" on the football ground and we all enjoyed the bright and glorious afternoon, watching footer, instead of falling snow which we had done on the previous day.

The 1st and 2-5th Gurkha Rifles again met each other, on the football ground, to compete for the Gurkha Brigade Cup, two days later. After the above match we all expected a tight tussle but the 5th were evidently on their day and played a first class game. To show how men and teams vary on different days they scored 5 goals before their opponents had a look in. Mr. Sanders, who played a capital game, secured four out of the five goals, adding one in neatly and kicking the others accurately. Just before time was called, Mr. Turner shot a pretty goal, thus securing one and only one for the 1-5th.

The 2-5th team proceeded to Kohat to play the 1st Sikhs for the "Piffer Cup." It is needless to say that they came back victorious and that the Challenge Cup, after a triumphal march through Abbottabad headed by the Band and Pipes of the 2nd Gurkha Rifles and followed by a cheery crowd of smiling Gurkhas, is now lodged safely in the sacred precincts of the 5th Gurkha Mess. The question to decide in the future will be, who will be good enough and strong enough to dislodge it?

The children in the station have been having a merry time this month. To begin with Mrs. Stewart invited them to a fancy dress party. The end of the party was more than fancy as the children were anxious to discover all the wonderful presents in the Bran Pie contained. Then followed another kind invitation from Mrs. Ducat and all the children were delighted to be put on their finery and proceed to the abode of Master John Ducat. A great fishing competition took place—presumably a fish for the biggest presents! Yet another invite from Mrs. Brinsley Rice set the little hearts beating as more presents were the order of the day, preceded by a "Very Little Old Lady." We have seen the Dwarf" which takes in the innocent and it is excellent "Make Up."

Mrs. Norie and Miss Millar are taking a kindly interest in the children and have started a drilling and dancing class twice a week. Every Monday and Friday the little folk assemble at the Club and are initiated in the mysteries of the "Light Fantastic."

There have been one or two subscription dances, but they have not been well patronised. As the winter gets warmer perhaps more will feel inclined to quit their fireside.

There is a rumour that our Choral Society are contemplating giving us another concert on Monday, February 22nd. We hope it will be as successful as was well attended as the last.

WEDDING AT UMBALLA.

All through the excitement of the Native Cavalry Tent and other sporting functions, the great social event of the season has remained uppermost in people's minds—the wedding of Miss Violet Mary Rice, eldest daughter of Colonel Fergusson, commanding the King's Dragoon Guards, to Lieut. Guy Hamilton Boileau, Royal Engineers, R.E. The wedding took place on Wednesday in St. Paul's Church, which had been most tastefully decorated by Mrs. Appleton assisted by the N. C. O's of the 1st the King's Dragoon Guards. The scene in the Church was strikingly picturesque, the sober-hued attire of the civilians being contrasted with the gay colours worn by the ladies and the glitter and gold of the full dress uniforms worn by all branches of the military service. The Church was already filled with the friends of the bridal pair when Captain Boileau, accompanied by his best man, Major Shephard, R. E., R. S. O., arrived and awaited the bride at the chancel rails. Shortly afterwards a fanfare of trumpets announced the arrival of the bride. Accompanied by her father, Colonel Fergusson, she proceeded up the aisle, which was lined by non-commissioned officers of the K. D. G's. The bride's dress was a harmony of soft ivory satin, made "en princess," trimmed with crystal and silver. The veil was of old Honiton lace and she carried a handsome bouquet of roses and orange blossoms and wore diamond ornaments. The bride was attended by six youthful bridesmaids, the Misses Mary and Betty Woon (daughters of General Woon) the Misses Gertrude, Esther and Irene Garratt (daughters of General Garratt,' and Miss Edna Wells (daughter of Mr. Wells, K. D. Guards). They wore long white liberty satin gowns with point lace collars and cuffs, lace caps edged with pearls of Charles I. period, and they carried baskets of rose petals. The bride's mother wore a Directorie gown of white crepe de chine and a large leghorn hat trimmed with pale green and white roses. On the bride's entry the choir sang the hymn "The Voice that breathed o'er Eden." The service, which was fully choral, was conducted by the acting Bishop, the Rev. G. Nicolls, and the music was supplied by the string band of the King's Dragoon Guards (under the direction of Mr. W. Acres, bandmaster), which played beautifully in the church and afterwards at the reception and breakfast at Colonel Fergusson's residence. After the service and the signing of the register, the bride and bridegroom left the church under an archway of crossed swords held by the N.-C. Officers of the King's Dragoon Guards. They drove away in a state landau lent by the Maharaja of Patiala, drawn by a team of six horses of the R. H. A., ridden by Messrs. Uniacke, Kirby and French, R. H. A. The reception was subsequently held at Colonel Fergusson's residence, where some 300 guests were present. After, congratulating the newly-married couple the guests inspected the numerous and costly presents. Later on all were entertained at lunch in an immense and tastefully decorated "shamiana" lent by the Patiala Prince, whose kinsman, Sirdar Jewan Singh, and his two sons were present. At the conclusion of the lunch Mrs. Boileau cut the wedding cake with her husband's sword, and at the call of General Woon all the assembly rose and drank the health of the bride and bridegroom, proposed in a neat speech by the General. Captain Boileau replied in happy terms, and called on his bestman to propose the health of the sweet little bridesmaids, which he did in appropriate terms. Captain and Mrs. Boileau left Umballa at 4-30 p. m. The honeymoon is to be spent at Eupar, where a house and a houseboat have been lent to Captain and Mrs. Boileau by Mr. Bird, superintending Engineer. After the departure of the bride and bridegroom and the principal guests, Colonel and Mrs. Fergusson entertained a large number of the non-commissioned officers and men of the King's Dragoons and their wives to lunch and to view the presents.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD.

Ooregum, 16th Feb.—On Saturday evening last, Mr. Henry Taylor was entertained at the Club to a farewell dinner by the Superintendents and chief officers of the Mines, and the officers of the Mysore Government Resident on the Field.

In proposing the toast of the guest of the evening Dr. T. J. O'Donnell said:—

There are many on the Field whose fathers and grandfathers have served messrs. Taylor and Sons, and though I cannot claim to be one of them, yet I belong to a considerable number who have grown grey in their service, and being blessed with a numerous progeny, it is not outside the range of probabilities that in the days to come the career of a mine doctor or mining engineer, having regard to their early association, may appeal to one of the youngsters, and it may thus come to pass that a privilege denied to the first may be enjoyed by the second generation. But what is the fascination, the attraction, of service under the firm? It will soon be a quarter of a century since I came out to Kolar, and I ought, from my experience, be able to speak authoritatively on the matter. To burke the fact that I have had differences would only be to conceal one of the strongest features of the firm's method of administration, namely their justice and when you add this their kindness, their liberality, and their consideration for the comfort and happiness of their employees, their wonderful grasp of detail in managing and deciding upon the difficult and complex questions that from time to time engage their attention, their tact, the saying of a kind word at the opportune moment, all evidencing that employees are not regarded as machines to be run at high pressure, used up, and chucked on the scrap heap, but are looked upon as ordinary human beings, with tempers, passions and idiosyncracies that demand consideration, and out of whom the best result are obtained by timely solicitude, and, perhaps, a little humouring. Then see how we are catered for out of office hours. Have we not our tennis courts, squash racket courts, hockey, cricket and gymkhana grounds, our Volunteer Corps, men's recreation halls? And look at this palatial Club, and tell me if I have not answered the questions? What is the fascination, what is the attraction of service under Messrs. John Taylor and Sons—and is it any wonder that such cordial, should I not say affectionate, relations exist between employers and employed on the Kolar Field, or that Messrs. John Taylor and Sons have attained and preserve the exalted position they occupy in the mercantile world, and is it not not obvious also that those who benefit most from the happy conditions, which I have endeavoured to enumerate, are the shareholders in the different concerns under the Firm's mangement.

I must now individualize and refer to our guest of the evening, whom all of us were glad to welcome amongst us and feel equally miserable as the time for saying good-bye draws nearer. Personally, I am a strong disciple of Polonius, and his advise to his son, though difficult of application in a locality where so many changes take place, as we see here, nevertheless, appeals to me irresistibly.

"The friends thou has and their adoption tried,
Grapple to thy heart with hooks of steel,
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment,
Of each new hatched, unfledged comrade."

But I am sure you all are equally sorry that our good friend's stay at Kolar is of such short duration. I think these visits to us of members of the Firm are like oases in the desert of our exile, and the pity of it that they are almost equally infrequent. Many of those whom I see around me to-night have had the pleasure of meeting our guest on the occasions of his former visits, and like myself, they must rejoice that no one of these visits was marred by even a solitary example of the many sad occurrences that have marked with a thick black border Mr. Henry Taylor's itinerary of 1908-09. The sad family bereavement that took place at Christmas, which we all sincerely deplore, and which cast a gloon over the whole Field, wrought such a change in our guest's social plans that he has been, much to his regret, I am sure, unable as has been hitherto his custom, to entertain the Club, and so we have asked him to meet just a few members to-night in a quiet unostentatious way, so as not to jar his feelings, and yet give us an opportunity of saying good-bye. All that I have said of the Firm applies pre-eminently to Mr. Henry Taylor, so I need not repeat myself, but I must not omit to point out that this particular visit more than any of its predecessors has, unfortunately, produced opportunities for showing Mr. Taylor that the "heat and burden of the day" is, indeed, borne by the Company's employees in India. He has seen air-blasts, and must realise what they mean, and it has been his enviable privilege to have witnessed the risks that men run and the little value they set upon life when duty demands a more than ordinary effort, as was the case at Nundydroog recently. He also has had an opportunity of reviewing our Volunteer Corps both on parade and on the rifle range, and some of our sportsmen have demonstrated to him their prowess in duck-destruction on the Betamangala tank, and from the expressions of opinion that have fallen from Mr. Taylor on these several and varying occasions, one is forced to the conclusion that he will go away imbued with the conviction that the community at Kolar will make a good bid to take care of itself, and of the interests of managers and shareholders, come what may. It is said that the strength of a chain is determined by its weakest link, so may the vitality of a firm be measured by the virility of the younger members, and those who have noticed the indomitable energy and powerful business acumen that characterise our honoured guest of to-night, may justly and safely promise a long, vigorous and successful future to the firm of Messrs, John Taylor and Sons, which, let us hope, all the partners, especially our guest will happily participate.

OOTACAMUND.

Ootacamund, 18th Feb.—Major Clemesha I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner was here during the week looking into the defects reported in the drainage scheme.

Last week imported potato seed from England was sold at the Government Botanical Gardens at Rs. 2 per maund, but the supply, about 2 cwts. was so limited that the whole was sold in less than an hour.

For the past few days there were indications of rain, but these have now disappeared, and all around seems dust-coated and dry. A shower of rain fell at Wellington on Wednesday, but we were not so fortunate. The want of rain in the District is much felt.

I understand that Mr. H. Wilson, Conservator of Fisheries, proceeds shortly to Germany to bring out a further consignment of trout-ova. The trout in the Parson's Valley and McIvor Bund appear to be breeding well and several residents have seen fine specimens. During the past week trout have been sold in the main bazaar here, and the District Forest Officer is trying to get at the poachers.

The Fourteenth Exhibition, under the auspices of the Nilgiri Agri-Horticultural Society, will be held on 29th May. The Exhibition will be under the patronage of H. E. Sir Arthur Lawley and will be opened by him at 3-45 p.m.; Rs. 735 are offered in prizes, made up of Rs 100 for plants in pots; Rs 100 for cut flowers and decorated tables; Rs. 100 for fruit; Rs. 100 for vegetables; Rs. 100 for tea, coffee and dairy produce; Rs. 10 for flower pots, fans, etc.; Rs. 30 for field and farm produce; Rs. 170 for cattle and farm stock and Rs. 25 for the floral parade.

Mr. W. Francis, I.C.S., will take charge of the District next week from Mr. J. H. Robertson, I.C.S., who proceeds on leave.

On Monday, a group photograph was taken at the Collector's office by Messrs. Wiele and Klein, in view of the approaching departure of Mr. Robertson. In addition to all the clerical establishment, I noticed Mr. E W. Legh, I.C.S., Divisional Officer, Mr. S. Cox. District Forest Officer, Mr. W. C. McMurray, Deputy Collector and Treasury Officer, Mr. Chaikku, Fisheries Inspector, the Tahsildars of Coonoor, Gudulur and Ootacamund and the Huzur Sheristadar, Mr. V. K. Krishniah.

The Municipal Council has appointed Assistant Surgeon A. A. Pereira to fill the vacant office of Chief Sanitary Inspector that has been vacant since the death of Mr. Hartnett.

COIMBATORE.

Coimbatore, 19th Feb.—Mr. J. E. Home, Superintendent of Post Offices, Coimbatore Circle, has been transferred to Madura. Mr. Piggot from Madura succeeds him here.

The following particulars regarding the shooting of a man-eating tiger will be of interest to your sporting readers. The tiger was held in great dread by the villagers of Shollur and the Viradimalai Hills, for it had killed two men, and was responsible for the loss of many cattle. Mr. J. P. Waldeck, a planter of the Viradimalai Estate, was after the animal for some time. One morning at about 7 o'clock he had information that the animal had been seen at some distance from his residence. He at once started with two of his servants, and found the animal lying behind some grass, two feet high, apparently asleep. Mr. Waldeck got quite close to the beast and shot it.

I am sorry to report that there have been more fatal attacks of plague in the town since my last note on the subject. Between Monday and this morning there have been five deaths, making a total of about twenty in the town, all in the Mether, Rengiah Gounden, and Fisherman Streets and the Kempatty block. There were four attacks and three deaths yesterday in that locality and in the camp. On Thursday morning Mr. Lionel Vibert, I.C.S., the Collector, Captain Tucker, I.M.S., the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, addressed a large gathering of Mahomedans in the Bazaar Street, near the mosque, on the present situation in the town and on the benefits of evacuation and inoculation. I am glad to state that nearly 75 per cent. of the Mahomedans were inoculated the same evening. Mr. Gulam Hussain Sahib, a Municipal Councillor, who was a member of the Plague Committee during the last outbreak, has now been appointed an Honorary Supervisor. The lymph having been almost exhausted, a fresh supply was telegraphed for from Bombay yesterday. Meanwhile, the people in the affected locality do not seem to be inclined to evacuate and the Collector held a conference with selected influential citizens this morning to persuade the residents in the infected parts to evacuate for a safety of themselves and their fellow-citizens. There has been a fatal attack of plague in the village of Kurichi, four miles from Coimbatore, and an attack in Perur, three miles from Coimbatore. Mr. Vibert and Captain Tucker, I.M.S., are sparing no pains to check the outbreak and make the public understand that they should co-operate with the authorities for their own safety.

There have been, for some time past, many complaints regarding the unsatisfactory condition of some of the roads maintained by the Coimbatore District Board. The matter has been more than once informally discussed at the meetings of the Board, and even at the last meeting the President, requested the members to inform him, personally or by writing, of the existence of any particularly bad road, which he said he would try to get repaired as soon as possible. There were 1,600 miles of road in the District, and it was not possible for a single officer to inspect them all in a short time. With the superintending staff much increased and made more efficient, under the recent Government Order, and a liberal Budget, it would be possible to bring the roads to a more satisfactory state. Since the time of Mr. R. H. Shipley, I. C. S., a great impetus has been given to the planting of avenue trees along the roads, especially trees of a productive nature and in the Budget for 1909-10 also a sum of Rs. 6,000 has been set apart for fresh planting and another Rs. 6,000 for their maintenance.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 19th Feb.—Captain D. C. M. MacLean, D.S.O., Adjutant, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, returned to-day from leave. He has not however, fully recovered from his illness, and will probably go before a Medical Board prior to proceeding Home on long leave.

It has been proposed that the B. R. V. Officers and men give a farewell entertaiment to their retiring Commandant, Colonel P. L. Moore, but arrangements are not definite yet.

Rammana, a butler employed by Lieutenant Jarvis, was arrested in Madras yesterday in connection with the murdur of the woman in Convent Road, and was brought here late last night. Accused was placed before the Magistrate to-day and was remanded, pending the completion of the Police enquiry.

Bangalore, 20th Feb.—Judgment in the matter in which Mr. M. J. Paul applied to the Chief Court of Mysore for the winding up of the Mysore Fruit Syndicate, Limited, was delivered to-day by Mr. Justice P. S. Krishna Rao. His Honour holds that petitioners' contentions that the Company is insolvent fails on all grounds and dismisses the application with costs.

It has been decided to reduce the Superior Plague Establishment in Bangalore with effect from the 1st March, and Assistant Surgeon L. P. Kenyon will revert to ordinary military duty, leaving Assistant Surgeons Deeks and Koze to carry on here.

The Dewan paid a visit to the Tumkar High School on the evening of the 17th instant and distributed the prizes to the boys and girls. He spent an hour in inspecting ths working of the religious and moral instruction scheme recently inaugurated by the Mysore Government. As the Tumkur High School was the first to start this work, the Dewan listened critically to the lessons given in the Hindu and Mahomedan religious classes, as well as in the non-sectarian moral instructions classes.

THE DEWAN'S SPEECH.

The Dewan, in the course of a speech, made the following remarks:—

I am glad to note that, excluding Mysore and Bangalore, the High School Department of this school stands first in the State in point of strength. In the results of the Matriculation Examination it has generally stood first, the percentage of passes to the number sent in last year being 83. It is gratifying to learn that the school continued to maintain its popularity under its talented Headmaster, Mr. V. Subramania Iyer. It is also interesting to learn that the school draws its pupils from all the districts in the State, and even from some of the districts in the Madras Presidency, and that the Hostel is well conducted and is very popular. Regarding insufficiency of accommodation, both in the school and in the hostel, I may assure you that the Government will endeavour to meet the requirements in this respect as early as possible.

The newly-introduced method of manual instruction has taken firm root here and has made the greatest advance in this school. The subject that has interested me most in the Report, and I am sure will interest all India, is that portion of it which refers to the efforts made in the school to give effect to the scheme of imparting religious and moral instruction in our schools and colleges lately sanctioned by His Highness's Government. H. H. the Maharajah has received congratulations from many eminent personages on having introduced this reform, and expressions of hearty approval of the new departure made by him in the educational system of the State are coming in from all quarters. I consider myself peculiarly fortunate in having been able to see the working of the scheme under the guidance of, and in the school conducted by, Mr. V. Subramania Iyer, who was deputed by Government to study the system in the different schools in South India and frame a scheme for Mysore. The State has, within the last few years, done much to advance both mass and higher education and has largely increased its grants to the Education Department, and, although the cost of the new scheme may be comparatively small, it is pleasing to learn that the Moral Instruction Leagues referring to the reforms foreshadowed in the Secretary of State's speech, looks upon this reform as "destined to achieve more than all other reforms."

BY THE WAY.

THE RECRUIT AS HISTORIAN.

Lieutenant Roland, of the French Army, has for the last three years, followed the practice of selecting classes of twenty recruits, taken at random among the men in his company, and examining them in the rudiments of French history. He reports that Louis XIV. was unknown to 65 per cent. of them, Bayard to 56 per cent, Napoleon to 55 per cent., and Jeanne d'Arc to 25 per cent. Some of the answers given were very curious. Gambetta, for instance, was described as "a general," "a President of the Republic," and "a scientific discoverer." Napoleon was stated to be "a former king of Spain," and "a man who was Emperor of the whole world for one hundred days." Victor Hugo figured as "a President of the Republic," "a musical composer," "a lawyer of ancient times," and "the inventor of vaccination."

SIR ANDREW TORRANCE AND £18 A YEAR.

The lafe Sir M. Torrance once told me (writes a correspondent) that at the age of sixteen he was earning in Glasgow the sum of £18 a year, of which his share of a room cost him 2s. 3d. a week. For nearly thirty years Sir Andrew travelled from his home at Highbury to the City by the same omnibus, in which a corner seat was always reserved for him. One of his strong points was his punctuality, and he arrived at his warehouse in Cannon-street each morning by nine o'clock.

THE PRESS AND THE COURTS.

Lord Alverstone's protest against the publication by the newspapers of the nauseous details of Divorce Court proceedings has attracted much attention. The "Law Journal" thinks the protest "well timed," and adds:—The new President of the Court will add to his reputation for strength and decisiveness if he takes measures on his assumption of office to prevent a continuation of the dangers to public morality which arise from the daily dishing up of the unsavory matters discussed in this class of litigation. Our contemporary does not believe that the cause of morality would be served by the entire stoppage of the publication of proceedings in this Court, but say there are limits as to what need be published in the interests of justice.

COST OF FOX-HUNTING.

That the honourable office of Master of Fox Hounds may be an expensive dignity was proved by Lord Willoughby de Broke's statement at Warwick, that the Warwickshire Hunt cost him £1,000 a year over the guarantee of about £3,500, which shows that times have changed since Squire Draper kept a stable of hunters and a kennel of fox hounds and brought up a large family on £700 a year! Nowadays the cost of hunting a country four days a week does not fall much below £3,000. Major G. C. Ricardo, when Master of the Craven, kept every item of his expenses for five seasons, and the annual expenditure was about £2,300.

BIBLES BY THE TON.

It appears from a statement just made in one of the publications of the British and Foreign Bible Society that between April and November last no fewer than 178 tons of Bibles, printed altogether in as many as 130 different languages, were despatched abroad from the headquarters. This only represents as a fact a very small part of the total production, the society printing in the lands where the volumes circulate close upon two-thirds of the output.

PROGRESS OF CREMATION.

Cremation in Germany, according to the "British Medical Journal," has lately made rapid headway, notwithstanding opposition on the part of religious bodies. The number of cremations carried out in 1908 was 4,050, as against 2,977 in 1907. In New South Wales there is a cremation society which held the first general meeting in November 1908. It is satisfactory to record that during 1908 there was a decided increase in the number of cremations throughout this country. In this increase the London crematories—Woking, Golder's Green, and Ilford—figure most prominently, the total number being 80, or 20 per cent. more than in the previous year. The exact figures are, for Woking 119, as against 108 in 1907, for Golder's Green 364, as against 290, and for Ilford 19, as against 18. In the provinces the increase was only 4 or 1·4 cent.

VENOMOUS BRITISH FISHES.

It is curious that while so much has been written in our language on snake-bites there has been comparatively little placed on record concerning the stings of fishes. Snake-bites are rare in England but fish-stings, the "Hospital" points out, are very common, especially among fishermen and fishmongers. The fishes that most often sting are the great and little weevers. A prick on the hand or foot from a weever causes much swelling and inflammation. If the arm is affected the inflammation may spread to the shoulder, the swelling of the whole limb being enormous. The pain is agonising, the patient often falling into a state of collapse or becoming delirious. Usually the inflammation subsides in about three days followed by desquamation.

"THE SECOND PORT OF THE WORLD."

The claims of Liverpool to be regarded as the second port of the world, and the "Gateway of the West," are set forth in an interesting article in the current number of "The Magazine of Commerce." The Liverpool and Birkenhead Docks have a total water area of 583 acres, and a lineal quayage of thirty-six miles, while the whole docks estate, extending for 7 1/4 miles on the Liverpool side, and inland for three miles on the Cheshire side of the Mersey, comprises over 1,677 acres. In this area are sixty-three wet docks, nineteen dry docks, and four basins. Liverpool's outstanding feature has, however, always been its Atlantic passenger traffic, and consequently special accommodation has been provided for this trade. This is in the shape of a floating landing-stage—the largest of its kind in the world.

ACTOR'S EARNINGS OF OTHER DAYS.

Richard Burbage, who was considered the best as well as the most popular actor of his day, received, a writer in the "Strand" tells us, a regular salary of £130 a year (equal in our money to £1,040), besides shares in the theatre which brought in a large sum. An efficient actor received in 1635 as large a regular salary as £180, of which sum £1,440 is the modern equivalent. The lowest known valuation set an actor's wages at 3s. a day or in modern money about £360 a year. Shakespeare's emolument as an actor before 1599 are not likely to have fallen below £800 in our money; while the remuneration due to performances at Court or in noblemen's houses, if the accounts of 1594 be accepted as the basis of reckoning, amounted to some £120. Nell Gwyn got 20s. a performance—about £4 in present value.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

A CORRESPONDENCE interesting for its own sake as well as for its indirect bearing on literary questions has been going on in a desultory way during in the columns of the "Scotsman." Its subject is the not unfamiliar one of "colour-thinking," and one of the facts that it has brought out is that there is an appreciable number of people who associate colours with sounds. It does not matter what the sound may be—the sound of distant church bells, the music of flutes and soft recorders, the barking of a spaniel, or the hooting of a motor-horn,—it not only reaches the brain as a sound, but awakens there a more or less vivid colour-sensation. In the case of some the sensation is very vivid, so that a concert is not only a gale of music but a storm of prismatic and rainbow tints. One may judge so from this avowal, made by one of the writers: "A waltz played by a string orchestra or even by a single violin is to me a succession of beautiful tints, rosy and pink and yellow, dancing to and fro and mixing with each other, forming exquisite hues that exist only for a fraction of a second and are impossible to name." This one fancies, must be an extreme case. But there may be cases that are not extreme. There may be cases where the gift—if it is a gift—may be not permanent, but only occasional and momentary, and instances in literature where sounds are described in terms of colour may be in that way accounted for. Here is an instance from Carlyle. Carlyle, describing the effect produced on a Drury Lane audience by an actress in the part of Emilia declaiming the lines

O the more angel she
And you the blacker devil,

says: "The murmur swelled up from the whole audience into a passionate burst of approval, the voices of the men rising—in your imagination—like a red mountain, with the women's voices floating round it like a blue vapour, you might say. I never heard the like of it." Here, surely, the visualisation of the deep voices as a mountain—a red mountain—and of the softer voices as a scarf of vapour—blue vapour—is a singular instance of "colour thing."

COLOUR THINKING ON LITERATURE.

The bearing of colour-thinking on literature, however becomes much more direct when we consider word-sounds. Word-sounds also have their colour, and there are yellow words, chocolate-coloured words, heliotrope words, and so on, and it is, apparently, the accented vowel that determines the colour. For although the vowel-spectrum—if one may call it so—of one person is not necessarily that of another, yet in the case of people subject to this mental habit each vowel has its distinct colour identity and retains it when embodied in a word. Moreover, it subdues the word to its own colour even although the word itself is the name of a colour. Thus in some cases "magenta" does not call up the colour so named; it may call up green or heliotrope. "Black" may suggest grey and "orange" black and so on. One can well imagine, accordingly, that when colour-sensations thus persistent are vivid, a page of poetry will, for better or worse, put on new values. On this subject one of the writers has this interesting statement to make: "In certain lines of poetry I find coincidences of colour that give the lines an extra charm. Thus in E. B. Browning's lines

Sweet, sweet, sweet, O Pan,
Piercing sweet by the river,

the dazzling witness of the 'ee' sound is exactly the colour produced by the sound of the top notes of a flute. . . . A much better example would be the last verse of Robert Louis Stevenson's 'North-west Passage':—

The shadow of the balusters, the shadow of the lamp,
The shadow of the boy who goes to bed,
All the wicked shadows going tramp, tramp, tramp,
And the black night overhead.

Here the very dark colour of the 'a' sound in 'shadow,' 'lamp,' 'tramp,' 'black,' &c. stands out prominently, and the verse, looked at as a whole, has a black and sinister appearance very suggestive of 'bogles.' I find a great many passages of this kind in R. L. S. and in other poets notably Keats. Tennyson's vowel music on the other hand, does not appeal to me so much—e.g., the beautiful line in the Princess.'

The moan of doves in immemorial elms, loses just a little of its charm through the fact that the predominant vowel sound in it is 'o,' which to me is chocolate-coloured whereas the cooing of doves is a light blue.

WALTER PATER'S WORKS.

Someone has been calling, and that nothing too early for a cheaper edition of Pater's works. "Apt preciations" costs 8s. 6d., "The Renaissance" and "Greek Studies" half a guinea each and "Marius the Epicurean" 15s., and although those are not net prices they are yet too high. A publishing house is, of course not a philanthropic institution and although the reading public would warmly welcome a cheaper reissue no doubt with the Messrs. Macmillan it is simply a question of business. The question however must be a very simple one! If the prices were halved would the number of purchasers be doubled? One may safely conjecture that it would. Not only would Pater by this means be brought within the reach of a vast multitude of new readers who would purchase him, but those who had already read him on loan would be glad to acquire his works for their shelves. Pater is not one of those writers who may be borrowed from a library and returned after a brief period of time. He must be on a reader's desk who wishes to make the most of him, far into the small hours, night after night, it may be for weeks together. He is a classic, and deserves the honours paid to a classic. Moreover, it is certain that an author loses in influence unless he is made easily accessible to the readers of his own generation. Ruskin's influence would have been far greater to day if his books had been cheaper. If it is as great as it is, that is partly due to the notorious fact that the dearness of his works called forth numerous smuggled editions, so that many made their first acquaintance with him in some American edition introduced into the country through the kind offices of some friendly sea-captain. Ruskin's theory was that the more you paid for a thing the more highly you prized it. It is a specious theory, although in his delightful essay of "Blue China" Lamb puts it on the lips of his sister Mary. It was, she says, the pinching and privation he underwent in order to be able to buy it, and the wearing of a suit of clothes long beyond its time, that made the tattered old folio of Beaumont and Fletcher precious. Probably if Lamb had taken the argument seriously he would have urged it in his own name. At any rate, he reasons in exactly the opposite way in his letter to Southey complaining of the small sum necessary for admission to the tombs of Westminster Abbey. Here he deprecates the price, small though he admits it to be, on the ground that it diminishes the pleasure of the sight.

TWO BURNS' ANECDOTES

Here are two Burns' anecdotes which whatever may be their intrinsic merit, have the distinction of being both new and true. The first illustrates how the cult of Burns reaches down to the lowest strata in Scotland. When Lord Balfour was Secretary for Scotland he received a letter from a convict at Peterhead bitterly complaining that there was not a copy of the national poet in the whole settlement and exclaiming against the scandal. Lord Balfour looked into the matter, found it as stated, and forthwith sent on the required copy. The other relates to the recent M'Kenna wedding. When the twenty-third Psalm was given out in the Scottish version Mr. Churchill turned to Mr. Haldane and said, "Burns, I suppose?"

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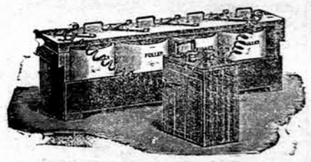

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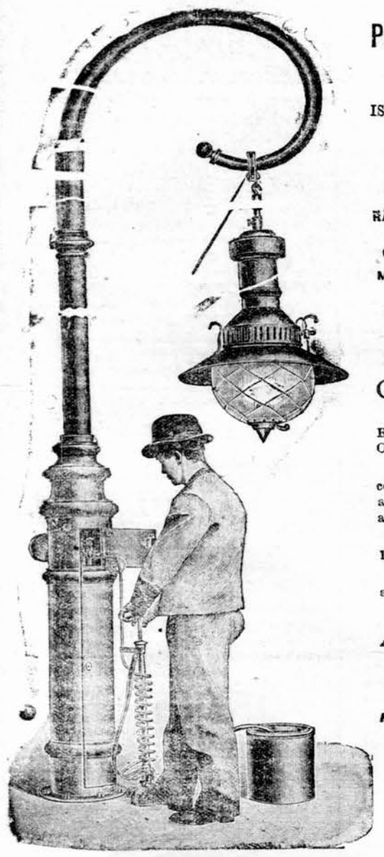

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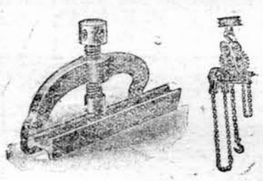

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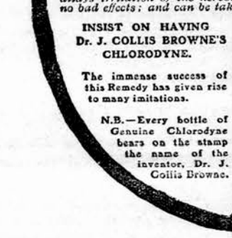

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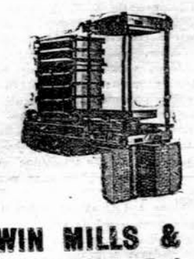

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